INSURANCE
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I9

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
I 10

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VOL. XIX NO. 248– BOMBAY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Meerut Prisoner For Parliament

Every Vote For Usmani Is Blow Against Imperialism

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Mr. Clemence Dutt supporting Mr. Shaukat Usman's candidature for North St. Pancras says the election gives special opportunity to expose the record of the Labour Government in its treatment of India. It concentrates attention on the question of imperialism which lies at the root of the present crisis. It affords a practical message from the British workers to their Indian candidates.

Every vote Usmani obtains is not only a blow struck at the building up of the united front of opposition against the working class struggle in Britain but a signal of the need for common struggle of the British and Indian workers.

MR. BALDWIN CLARIFIES ISSUE.

Remove Tariffs From Politics.

APPOINTMENT OF PERMANENT COMMISSION URGED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Mr. Baldwin at Leeds endeavoured to clarify the tariff issue over which Mr. Snowden and Mr. Chamberlain are at loggerheads. Mr. Baldwin again urged that adjustment of tariffs should be removed from politics to the hands of a permanent non-political Commission.

"BULL" POINTS FOR NATIONAL GOVT.

Mr. Thomas Draws A Rosy Picture

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

"Bull" points for the National Government were enumerated by Mr. Thomas in a speech at Derby, namely, in the past few weeks unemployment had decreased by 50,000. 150 foreign firms had definitely applied for factory sites in Britain. Most of the textile industries had experienced considerable spurt, involving orders for 16 millon yards of cotton from one firm alone. The coal quota had increased in the Midland and Northumberland districts, and shipments from South Wales alone rose last week by 15 per cent. Iron and steel and boot and shoe industries were beginning to hum.

Fleet Street Plot To Malign Gandhiji

MUSLIM REACTIONARIES FACING BOTH WAYS

Sirdar Ujjal Singh's Exposure.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Contrary to reports in the British reactionary Press that Mahatma Gandhi has accepted the Muslim demands in toto as against their acceptance by the Sikhs, I have it on the authority of Sirdar Ujjal Singh that Gandhiji has assured the Sikhs that he will not accept any Muslim demands affecting the Sikhs unless he had obtained the consent of the Sikh delegates.

GANDHIJI AVOIDS CONTROVERSY.

Sirdar Ujjal Singh added that Mahatmaji believes he has never been more misrepresented than now as the British Press has done. However Mahatmaji prefers not to enter into any controversy.

WHAT MUSLIMS DO?

According to Sirdar Ujjal Singh "The Muslims are flirting with Mahatmaji on the one side and the Government on the other. To Mahatmaji they hold out false hopes of standing by him on constitutional demand is he agreed to their communal demands. While these promises are given to Mahatmaji they have approached the Government saying that Mahatmaji had agreed to their communal demands but they have refused to accept his condition to stand by the Congress in its constitutional demands.

THE GAME'S UP.

The game is up as far as those who have eyes to see and with such an attitude on their part Mahatmaji can hardly make any progress despite the fact that he is burning midnight oil and sacrificing every other consideration.

INCONCLUSIVE FEDERAL TALKS

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Informal conversations among the delegates who participated on Monday night in the discussion at Claridges Hotel on the acceptance of Federal Finance Committee's report were held this morning at St. James Palace.

Conversations lasted for over an hour. No decision was reached to-day and the conference terminated without reaching agreement on the points raised by Gandhiji and Dr. Sapru on the one hand and Sir Akbar Hydari and his supporters on the other.

It is understood that the whole question will now be dealt with by the Federal Structure Committee which is now sitting considering the Federal Court.—Reuter.

Rangoon.—The Governor-In-Council has remitted the Thathemeda tax due from 27 households of Pedaw village, for the year 1931-32 in recognition of these villagers successful resistance to dacoits.—A. P.

CURZON AGAINST SELF-GOVERNMENT IN INDIA

Zetland On His "Great Achievement"

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Addressing at the Morley College a gathering of working class men and women on the life of Lord Curzon, the Marquess of Zetland last night confessed in answer to a question that Lord Curzon would not have been enthusiastic of the Round Table Conference nor to invite Indians to London to confer with British Ministers. By temperament he was against self-Government for India, as he honestly believed that providence had entrusted to Britain the task of being guardians of India and her masses at which feeling he always felt proud.

By nature, being a perfect autocrat, he ruled India with that instinctive feeling but his greatest achievement in India was the work he did for the sombre millions who live in villages. His heart went to the voiceless masses, the millions of peasants and he always looked upon his task of reforming their life as an everlasting inspiration for a British Minister called upon to perform a noble mission in that part of the Empire'. He was misunderstood as a pompous man He was affectionate, sentimental and simple, though he described himself, "I, George Nathan Curzon shall ever remain superior Purzon.

POPULAR AFGHAN GENERAL BACK HOME

BOMBAY, Oct. 21.

His Excellency Allah Nawaz Khan, Adjutant-General to King Nadir Shah of Afghanistan, who had recently gone to Berlin for treatment returned here yesterday and left for Delhi by the Frontier Mail on Wednesday. The General who is very popular in Afghanistan seems to have derived considerable benefit from his trip abroad.—A. P.

ECONOMY IN MYSORE

Maharaja Gives Up Two Lakhs From Privy Purse

LETTER TO DEWAN

MYSORE, Oct. 21.

On the eve of the Dusserah session of the Mysore Representative Assembly at which drastic retrenchments in the States services including cuts in salaries are likely to be announced, the Secretary to the Maharaja's Palace household by His Highness' command, addressed the Dewan to-day stating that the Maharaja had been watching with deep concern the difficulties created by the present financial situation and being desirous or associating himself with the measures adopted to meet the emergency had decided to contribute two lakhs from the Prvy Purse. His Highness hoped that determined efforts of his Government supported by the co-operation of every section of his subjects would prove successful and that there would be early recovery in the general economic conditions.—A. P.

BOMBAY
SWADESHI EXHIBITION
AT
MADHAV BAUG
(C. P. TANK)
WILL BE OPEN TO-DAY.
FROM
4 p.m. to 10 p.m.

OFFICIAL HIGH HANDEDNESS IN ANDHRADESA

Arrests For Interrupting President At Loyalist Meeting

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

In some places in Andhra Desa, loyalists are bestirring themselves and counteracting Congress propaganda. Like the Aman Sabhas in the United Provinces, a People's Party has been formed, and their activities chiefly turned against re-settlement and ryot organisations.

The People's Party members held a public meeting at Ellore, on 18th instant. District Collector, Deputy Collector and many Government officials were present. As Dandu Narayana Raju and other ryot leaders, holding Congress views were entering the hall, a Police Sub-Inspector and Thasildar confronted them and asked them not to speak or interrupt or ask questions. When the president was speaking, Narayan Raju interrupted saying what the President was uttering was not true. The President, resenting the interruption, excitedly declared the interrupters as an unlawful body and asked them to withdraw. They were arrested.

The names of those arrested are: Narayan Raju, Anjaneyalu, Venkatanarayana, Ganga Raju, Pattabirmayya. They are charged, under section 151 I. P. C.

A meeting was held to condemn the official high-handedness and congratulate the arrested leaders.

SILK MILL RECOGNIZED

Addition To The Congress Certified Mills

(From A Corresponident.)

PEDDAPURAM, Oct. 20.

Peddapuram Taluk Congress Committee met at Somavaram on 17-10-31 at 3 p.m. and passed a resolution accepting the application of Messrs. Muppana Somaraju and Veeraraju proprietors Sree Lakshmi Silk Manufacturing Works Peddapuram to grant them a certificate for their silk goods. After receiving the necessary bond from the proprietors certificates is granted and the name of their mill will be added in the list of the Congress certified mills.

Dhrangadhra State And People's Conference

MR. MANISHANKAR TRIVEDI TURNED OUT OF TERRITORY

"We Will Not Allow Agitation," Says Political Secretary

(From Our Correspondent).

RAMPUR, Oct. 21.

Expectations that the celebrations of the Dharangadra Day in Dhrangadra State will be allowed by State authorities to honour the settlement have proved unwarranted. Mr. Manishankar Trivedi, Secretary of the Indian States' People's Conference, was specially deputed to Dhrangadra after consultation with the Kathiawad Provincial Secretary and members of the Dhrangadra deputation to see the peaceful celegrations of the Dhrangadhara Day. Mr. Manishanker Trivedi reached Dhrangadra yesterday evening when he was received at the station by over 500 citizens and taken in procession.

To-day morning there was a programme of mass prayer and flag salutation which was most peacefully carried out. Though the police surrounded the prayer meeting, citizens in good numbers participated. In the evening there was a programme of mass procession and meeting. Looking to the success of the morning programme it was expected the the State authorities would maintain the same attitude of non interference. To surprise of all however, at noon, Order under 144 was issued by the District Magistrate. Mr. Manishanker Trivedi was sent for by the Political Secretary. Mr. Trivedi had a long discussion with him. Mr. Trivedi told him that by issuing the order the State violated the settlement. The political Secretary of the State is reported to have said: "Settlement or no settlement," "we will not allow agitation for the Conference."

Mr. Manishanker Trivedi was asked to leave Dhrangadra limits immediately. Mr. Trivedi demanded a written order which was not given ultimately Mr. Trivedi was placed in a State car with police guard and was removed outside Dhrangadra territory. Mr. Trivedi was left at some unknown village. Mr. Manishanker reached Wadhwar to-night. Dhrangadra, Halwad and Rajsitapur are observing hartal.

DEFENCE OF SPANISH REPUBLIC

Cortes Rushes Through Drastic Legislation

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Madrid.—At a single sitting the Cortes rushed through a comprehensive measure for the defence of the Republic empowering the authorities drastically to suppress disturbing elements like inciters to violence, lightning strikers, food profiteers and also insufficiently zealous officials.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Tory Press under the leadership of the "Daily Mail" is giving whole-hearted patronage to the Premier in his fight for his seat in Seaham. It may however, he said that the recent writings in the "Manchester Guardian" and particularly those of Mr. Harold Laski and Mrs. Webb (Lady Passfield) who made Seaham Safe for Labour seem to have considerably damaged his chances at the poll. If he retains the seat, it is believed, he will do it with a ,atch vote.

If he fails, will he care to preside over the R. T. Conference? Constitutionally, though defeated, the Premier can still continue to be head of the Government for another six months, if the king so desires.

FEDERAL COMMITTEE DEBATE

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The jurisdiction of the proposed Supreme Court, number of Judges, their salaries and method of appointment and the question of retaining the right of appeal to the Privy Council were among the technical points dealt with at to-day's debate in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee on the Supreme Court, in which Dr. Sapru, Sir Sultan Ahmed and Sir M. Dadabhoy participated. All the three speakers favoured the retention of the right of appeal to the Privy Council under certain circumstances.

Sir M. Dadabhoy paying a tribute to the influence which the Privy Council judgments had on the Indian Bar.

The debate will continue tomorrow when Lord Peel will also make a statement on the Federal Finance question.

Before adjournment Lord Sankey intimated that he hoped to place draft reports on Federal Legislatures, Finance and Supreme Court in the hands of the delegates before the end of the next week.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

"RESURRECTION" OF LIZARDS!

Back To Life From Tomb After Thousands Of Years

COAL MINE SURPRISE

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Victoria (British Columbia).—Two lizards released from the tomb in a coal seam where they must have lain for countless thousands of years amazed the miners by showing signs of life. The miners discovered the lizards when working for the first time in a newly discovered reef in Rocky Mountain Canyon. One creature died after a few brief and languid movements, but the other is clinging tenaciously to the vital spark it has maintained through ages and has been shipped to Ottawa for examination by the Dominion scientists.

Punitive Police For Villiage In Ramnad District

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

A Fort St. George Gazette notification says that Government have decided to quarter additional police in the area comprised within the limits of the panchayat board of Arupukottai in Ramnad District which has been found in a dangerous state owing to the conduct of inhabitants, the cost of the additional police to be defrayed by the inhabitants of that area as apportioned by the District Magistrate.—A.P.

BOROUGH COUNCIL CONTEST.

Nominations For Election Handed In

LABOUR AND REFORMERS FORM RIVAL PARTIES

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Nominations were handed in today for election of just over 1380 members of the Metropolitan and Borough Councils who retire this year after three years' service and polling will take place on November 2. As on former occasions, labour and municipal reformers are the chief rivals. Labour are contesting the majority of seats they are vacating and progressives have also put a number of candidates in the field. The fight as a whole has been much overshadowed by the General Election. Nevertheless, considerable liveliness is expected after the results of the general election are known.—Reuter.

SINO-JAPANESE DISPUTE.

LEAGUE COMMITTEE IN CONCLAVE AGAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Geneva.—The slow work of hammerling out a solution of the Manchurian dispute was carried a stage further to-day when it was learned from Tokio that Japan is willing to forego insistence on China's specific recognition of Japan's railway rights in Manchuria prior to opening of negotiations, provided China is prepared to agree to the general principle of recognising the treaty commitments.

The Special Committee of the League Council consisting of the representatives of Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Spain held another private meeting in M. Briand's room, but little progress was made. The difficulty is that Japan refuses to agree to a fixed date for the completion of the evacuation and it is suggested that M. Briand may surmount this by suspending the session of the Council on Friday or Saturday to resume in Paris about three weeks later when the withdrawal shall have been completed.—Reuter.

ALL INDIA MOMIN CONFERENCE

Deputation To Wait On Viceroy To Stress On Women's Education

(From A Correspondent.)

BENARES, Oct. 21

The third All-India Momin Conference under the presidentship of Khan Saheb Sardar Mohamad Islam concluded its session on Tuesday morning in Delhi. Many resolutions were passed the important ones being the use of handwoven cloth organisation of villages, compulsory primary education and revival of cottage industry. It was also decided to sent a deputation to the Viceroy to stress on the necessity of women's education.

Mysore War On Congress

GAGGING ORDER TO CONTINUE FOR SIX MORE MONTHS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 21.

An order under section 39 Mysore Police Regulation which was passed by the District Magistrate of Bangalore on July 20, prohibiting the activities of the Congress, the Labour Sevadal, and Muslim volunteers, for a period of three months, has been further extended for a period of six months.

The reason for the order is stated to be that the conditions have not yet become normal, and that the activities of the above organisations would lead to communal and sectional rivalries which are likely to lead to a disturbance of public peace.

The said order has been served on Mr. K. T. Bashyam, Mr. B. S. Ramaswami Iyengar, President City Congress Committee, Mr. S. Venkatpathaiya, advocate, Mr. V. S. Narayanrao, Secretary, District Congress Committee, Mr. Iqbal Hussain advocate, Mr. Govindarao Secretary, Bangalore Textile Labour Union and two others.

"VICTORY TO CHASTITY" LEADS TO LATHI CHARGE

21 Arrests In Madras Village

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

Yet another lathi charge and arrest of 21 persons are reported from Panruti. The events leading up to it are that at Panruti on the night of the 15th instant a drama entitled "Victory of Chastity" was to be staged. The Congressmen had no part in arrangements, but it is reported that some of the actors were Congressmen. In the evening of the 15th instant an exparte order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. was passed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Cuddalore prohibiting the staging of the drama and the notices were served on 17 persons including the President, Secretary and Assistant Secretary of District and Taluka Congress Committees.

It is reported that the notice of order was served on the players at 8 p.m. just when the play was about to commence. The crowd which had come witness the drama was dispersed it is alleged, by the police with lathis as result of which 30 were injured. It is stated that stones were pelted at the police. 21 arrests were made.

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APPLICATIONS from Medical Graduates are invited upto 25th instant for a temporary House-Surgeonship at the Congress Free Hospital, Bombay, 4. SHANKER PATEL, Hon.-C.-M.-O.
A R 6065

WANTED—A Gujarati knowing RESIDENT SURGEON for Sir Pratap Hospital, Himatnagar, Idar State. Pay Rs. 200—25—500. Apply stating qualifications and experience before 31st October, 1931, JAGAN NATH BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B., Dewan, Idar State.
A 3812

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for 4 months on Rupees (60 x 15) to carry out Medical Examination of students in State Schools with a prospect of permanent service. Apply before 31-10-31 to JAGAN NATH BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B., Dewan Idar State.
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A R 6063

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TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, Plot No. 400, ground floor of one storyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see B. B. Poonegar on 1st Floor.
C R 300

Houses & Flats Wanted

WANTED TO RENT between Andheri and Khar, West of Railway Lines, independent Bungalow, at least three bedrooms with bath, dining, drawing and kitchen. Rent not over Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 1211, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 6060

Educational

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE, DELHI. Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn DENTISTRY HOMOEOPATHY, ELECTRO-HOMOEOPATHY, BIOCHEMISTRY, and secure DIPLOMAS of L.D.Sc., M.B.H., M.B.E.H. and M.S.B. respectively. Guaranteed cure for Piles. List of Testimonial on request.
R5729

WANTED—TO KNOW that THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. Apply for the prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
A 3914

Lost & Found.

LOST GOLD WATCH with a GOLD CHAIN yesterday between Post Office Andheri and Church Gate Station. Anybody returning if found will be rewarded. Please write to Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 6065

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—Second hand SHEET METAL WORKING MACHINERY in best working order. Apply giving full particulars of machines, make, condition, lowest price, acceptable and the place where available to No. 1212, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 6062

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P R 6059

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THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ALLOTMENT LETTER and RECEIPT No. 3649 for 25 Shares Nos. 203538 to 203562 of the above Bank, standing in the name of L. N. Bharadwaj is LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim against it should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof, after which a duplicate will be issued.
R 6061

NOTICE.

THE NEW SWADESHI MILLS OF AHMEDABAD LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, which was to be held on 21st October, 1931, has for want of quorum been ADJOURNED to and will be held on WEDNESDAY, 28th October, 1931, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Company's Office, situate at No. 210/12, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
3817

THE EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 12th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 24 Mangalore Street, (Frere Road), Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, 30th October, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), for the transaction of the following business:

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made upto 31st December, 1930.
(2) To sanction the declaration of Dividend.
(3) To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Dawood Hajee Nassar and Devchand D. Shethia as Directors.
(4) To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
(5) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(6) To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th October, 1931 to 5th November, 1931, both days inclusive.

By the order of the Board,
SHARIFF HASSUM & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 19th October, 1931.

N. B.—The Dividend warrants when sanctioned will be posted on and after 14th November, 1931, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 29th October, 1931.
3811

Legal Notices

PROCLAMATION OF SALE BY SHERIFF OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction

In the Court of Small Causes at Bombay.

SUIT No. 21638 OF 1930

BANDUK ANTON PATEL MUKI, of Girla Gulam Somwar Bastah and Mangoo Manoo, member of Sonkoli and Christian Koli Jamat for themselves and other members of the said Jamat ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

BUDAJI ANTON KINI Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 24th day of January, 1931, it was inter alia ordered that the defendant should pay to the plaintiffs a sum of Rs 740 for debt and Rs. 121|14 for costs.

And WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 15th day of July 1931, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say,

Right, title and interest of the Defendant Budaji Anton Kini in all those two pieces or parcels of gewthan land or ground together with the two houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dharavi in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 190 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 307, New No. 4099, old Survey No..... New Survey No. 15|296 and Cadastral Survey No. 575 and 574, part of Dharavi Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'G' Ward No. 6162 and 6161 (4) and Street Nos. 51 and 50 C and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a passage leading to Dharavi Road; on or towards the West by open space; on or towards the North by the house of Vithoba Balaji, and on or towards the South partly by the house of Jivan Vithoba and partly by open space.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 13th day of November, 1931, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale, dated 15th day of July, 1931, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale, and to set off the purchase price against the amount due to them pursuant to chamber order, dated 4th September, 1931.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated 8th day of October 1931.

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. KHARAS & CO.
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
3804

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
Insolvency No. 765 of 1931.

Re: VENIDAS NEMCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, until lately carrying on business in Bombay under the name and style of Messrs. Vanmali Virji and at Aden Djibonti (Africa) Odisababa, and Dredaba (Abyssiniya) under the name and style of Messrs. Venidas Nemichand. ...A Debtor
Ex parte: GOSHO KABUSHIKI KAISHA (LTD.) ... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 21st day of October, 1931, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.
Dated this 21st day of October, 1931.

M. M. KOTHARE.
Insolvency Registrar.
3816

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

In the matter of ADESHWAR and AREDAS, sons of Bhagatram Jankidas minors, residing at Delhi and in the matter of a suit No. 1526 of 1931 wherein Shantilal son of Mewaram and others are the Plaintiffs and Bhagatram Jankidas and the said minors Adeshwar and Aredas are the .... Defendants.
SHANTILAL, son of Mewaram and others ..... Petitioners.
To,
BHAGATRAM, son of Jankidas:—Father and natural guardian of the minors abovenamed.

Notice to minors and next friends of minors.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs in the above suit have applied to this Court to have Bhagatram, son of Jankidas or some other fit and proper person appointed guardian for the suit of the said minor defendant and that the Judge in Chambers will on the 6th day of November, 1931 proceed to appoint the said Bhagatram, son of Jankidas or some other fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1931.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
H. A. VAKIL,

The 28th day of August 1931.
Messrs. MALVI RANCHHODDAS AND CO.
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
3819

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

In the matter of RAMESHWARDAS DURGAPRASAD, a minor and in the matter of a suit No. 1291 of 1931 wherein Shantilal, son of Mewaram and others are Plaintiffs and Durgaprasad Ramkisson and the said minor Rameshwardas Durgaprasad are the ..... Defendants.
SHANTILAL, son of Mewaram and others .... Petitioners.
To,
DURGAPRASAD RAMKISSON, the father and natural guardian of the abovenamed minor.

Notice to minors and next friends of minors.

TAKE SOTICE that the Plaintiffs in the above suit have applied to this Court to have Durgaprasad Ramkisson or some other fit and proper person appointed guardian for the suit of the said minor defendant and that the Judge in Chambers will on the 6th day of November, 1931, proceed to appoint the said Durgaprasad Ramkisson or some other fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you or any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1931.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
H. A. VAKIL.

The 11th day of August, 1931.
Messrs. MALVI RANCHODDAS AND CO.
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
3818

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PUBLIC OPINION AND FOREIGN POLICY IN INDIA.

"POLITICAL MOTIVE" BEHIND FOREIGN RELATIONS BILL.

(By VISHNUGUPTA.)

The following is the second instalment of the article in the current number of the "Modern Review" by "Vishnugupta". He subjects the proposed Foreign Relations Bill introduced in the Assembly by the Government of India. He throws considerable light on the freedom of criticism which the Press of other countries enjoys in commenting upon foreign events. The first instalment appeared on the 15th instant.

II.

It should be remembered that at the time such criticism against the Soviet was being made the British Government was bound to the Soviet Government by the following agreement.

That each party refrains from hostile action or undertaking against the other and from conducting outside of its own borders any official propaganda direct or indirect against the institutions of the British Empire or the Russian Soviet Republic respectively.

This did not, however, prevent English Cabinet Ministers from indulging in extremely vivid characterization of the leaders of the Soviet regime, both on the platform and in the Press. Some of the too purple patches in these attacks were quoted by M. Litvinov, the Deputy Commissary for Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R. in his note of Feb. 26, 1927 to Mr. Peters, the British representative in Moscow. Referring to the complaints of the British Government regarding attacks on British policy in the Russian Press, M. Litvinov says:

I could quote a multitude of examples of the wide use and, unfortunately of the extremely immoderate abuse of the right to carry on propaganda within the confines of Great Britain against the U. S. S. R. on the part of the members of the British Government. I shall confine myself to a few examples. Speaking in Watford on the 20th June, the Secretary of State for India, Lord Birkenhead speaking of Moscow and Soviet Government, declared they were "a band of murderers and robbers" ("Morning Post" of the 22nd June 1925). In another place, in Bolton, to be precise, Mr. Churchill talked of the Soviet Government as "the dark conspirators of the Moscow Kremlin." ("Daily Telegraph" of the 22nd June, 1926). Similar outburst may be found in the utterances of the Home Secretary, Sir William Joyson-Hicks, of the Colonial Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Amery, of the Secretary of State for Air, Sir Samuel Hoare, of the Secretary of State for War, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, and others, not to mention those holding similar opinions in the Conservative Party like A. T. Cook, who at the conference of the Conservative Party at Scarborough on the 17th October, 1926, called the Soviet Government "a group of international blood-suckers" ("Morning Post" of the 18th October, 1926.) like Commander Locker-Lampson, Sir William Davison and others. The press of the governing Conservative Party abounds in still more violent attacks on the U. S. S. R. It is impossible, moreover, not to observe that the representatives of Great Britain in Moscow, who enjoy the same privileges as the diplomatic representatives of other countries, have never been subjected by the Soviet Press to the insults and defamations to which the representatives of the Soviet Government in London have been subjected on the part of the English Conservative Press.

CRITICISM OF FASCIST POLICY.

Though these were clear violations of recognised international obligations, it will perhaps be objected that at the time the British Government was not particularly anxious to gain the friendship of the Soviet Government and therefore calling the heads of the Soviet regime murderers and robbers constituted no danger to the friendship between the two States. But a legal obligation is surely a legal obligation and has it any relation to the political aspects of the case? In any case, no such justification can be pleaded in the case of the attacks in the British Press against the Fascist regime in Italy. Ever since the Fascist Party came into power, Italians dissatisfied with that regime have been carrying on an active propaganda against it in the liberal British Press by giving lurid descriptions (it does not matter whether true or false) of Fascist tyranny. By every criterion of the Government of India, the activities of men like Professor Salvemini, and the help they got from the British Press in giving publicity to their views in England, constituted an unwarranted interference with the internal Government of Italy, inasmuch as they were plain incitements to a section of the people of Italy to resist the Government established by law in that country. They were highly resented by Italians. We find, for example, Commandatore Luigi Villari writing in "The National Review" for April 1927:

But from time to time, and more particularly within the last few months, a new campaign against Italy has been started of a more serious nature as far as its aims and effects are concerned. The Government and people of this country—as indeed of all other civilized countries—are rightly anxious that the peace of the world should not be broken. In view of this natural and reasonable attitude, a number of journalists and journals have for some time been trying to present Italy in a durid light by affirming in numerous articles communiques, news paragraphs etc., plentifully adorned with headlines, that she is preparing for immediate war against someone or other, that she is armed to the teeth, and that at any moment, the fell blow may fall.

RAMSAY MACDONALD'S CONTRIBUTION.

In the list of offending papers figure the names of such famous newspapers as "The Daily Chronicle", "The Daily Sketch", "The Daily News", "The Referee", and the "Evening Standard", the writer of the article in the last paper being no less a person than present Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. The effect which that article produced in Italy is described by an Italian correspondent of the "Evening Standard" for March 3, 1927:

Italy now knows what to expect if Mr. MacDonald is returned to power, and consequently such an event would be looked upon in Italy as nothing short of a disaster. You are justly complaining that a certain foreign power has been impertinently interfering in your domestic affairs; yet one of your foremost statesmen does not hesitate to create a direct inducement to another Great Power to become vitally interested in your internal politics.

This was surely a case of promoting unfriendly relations between two great Powers. Since no judicial action was taken on such an offence it could easily be imagined that such cases as Sir Michael O'Dwyer's attack on King Amanullah at the time of the civil wars in Afghanistan should pass absolutely unnoticed.

MOTIVE BEHIND PRESENT BILL.

It must have become evident to the reader from what has gone before that the Foreign Relations Bill was justified neither by the doctrines of international law nor by the practice of civilized nations. Its springs are, in fact, not legal but political, and it is rendered imperative by circumstances peculiar to India. British foreign policy, so far as it concerns India, has of necessity to recognize the fact that there is a potential threat to the unity of the Empire in the nationalist aspirations of India. Its efforts are, therefore, to a partial extent at any rate, directed to counterbalancing those aspirations, or at least towards seeing that no foreign influence complicates the internal situation. It is, therefore, to that extent anti-Indian, and this being so it cannot simply afford to have freedom of opinion about its foreign relations.

The same fact makes it vitally interested in the domestic politics of the adjoining countries. It is a well-known fact that in undeveloped and partially modernized countries such as surround India, the will of the monarch is often the will of the State. A change in the occupant of the throne in these countries, therefore, very often means a break in the continuity of policy. This gives ample motive to foreign Powers to become directly interested in the question of succession in such countries, for the change of a ruler there might very possibly mean the substitution of a hostile for a benevolent policy. To take steps to protect such a prince from attacks directed against him is only the next step in the reasoning. It may not be a duty imposed by international law, but politically speaking, its need is not any the less urgent.

That some such political motive lies at the root of the Foreign Relations Bill is evident from the confused reasoning of Government and pro-Government speakers in the Assembly, who were absolutely incapable of making a distinction between the legal and the political aspects of the question. In moving the consideration of the bill on September 21, Mr. Howell is reported to have said that he wanted the House to visualize the effect of unrestrained criticism, which he added would lead to civil war in an adjoining country, while another European speaker, Mr. Brooke Elliott, quoted at some length an article in the London "Times" to the effect that the Afghan Government was sufficiently preoccupied with internal affairs to be embarrassed by the requirements of foreign relations (this is apparently the news telegram and the leader which appeared in "The Times" for Aug. 22), and suggested that "it was India's duty to help its neighbour to pass with the minimum of embarrassment through a difficult phase of its national life." Mr. Brooke Elliott is obviously a personage whose knowledge of international law is not equal to his anxiety to be of help to Afghanistan and the Government of India. Otherwise, he would perhaps have known that to take the embarrassment of foreign relations off the shoulders of a neighbouring country is not a duty enjoined by international law; a nation could render such a service to another if it liked, but its non-performance could not be visited with a measure like the Foreign Relations Bill.

Yet, we are grateful to Mr. Brooke Elliott for the light he has thrown on the real complexion of the bill. It is, according to him, a measure designed to help Afghanistan. I should go a step further and call it a law of sedition enforced on behalf and in the interest of a foreign country by the Government of India on its own nationals. It is an unprecedented and unexpectedly generous measure. But who would dream of calling it the fulfilment of an international duty?

MUSTAFA KEMAL'S SUMMER RETREAT.

Building Activity In Angora.

"J. A. J" writes in the "Statesman":—

If the Americans can cause big towns to rise into being in a few months, it must be recognized, writes the Angora correspondent of the *Corriere della Sera*, that in the same time the Turks are able, if not to create entire cities, at least to complete whole districts of their new capital. Angora changes its aspect month by month, and the speed of construction is now such that, after a brief absence, one finds the appearance of the capital and its surrounding country radically changed by man's energy and tenacity.

During the summer, life at Angora both civil and official, stagnates. Everything becomes drowsy under the blinding violence of the sun. The hotels are without visitors, the Ministries without officials. Numberless private houses have their windows hermetically sealed. Only a few pedestrians are to be seen in the streets even in the less torrid hours of the day. The two cinemas which form the only places of amusement and which with laudable perseverance keep open even during the months of July, August, and September, do not muster more than a few dozen melancholy spectators each evening.

HERMITAGE OF CIANKYA.

In the first years which followed the transfer of the capital from the enchanting shores of the Bosphorus to this superheated Anatolian town, Gazi Mustafa Kemal ordained by his example that the capital should not be abandoned during the summer Lodged in his hermitage of Ciankaya, with scanty verdure about it and a scanty water supply; and flanked by precipitous hills and burning rocks, the Gazi held good for some summers and if he moved out it was to visit other Anatolian towns not less hot than Angora, but in any case he remained very far from Stamboul. Only in 1928, and for some weeks, did he yield to the call of the blue and alluring Bosphorus. He installed himself in the palace of Dolma Bagace, which had been the abode of the Sultans, thus abandoning for some period his austere hermitage.

In succeeding years, in order not to succumb again to the temptations of old Byzantium, he established at no small expense the summer station of Yalova, almost on the shore of the sea of Marmora, on the Asian side, where he had a villa constructed for himself. This step signified that during the summer the first citizen of the Turkish Republic would henceforth leave the inhospitable capital which he had himself founded. Naturally when the Gazi remained at Angora during the hot season, there remained with him, besides his wide circle of friends and followers, the Ministers, who only absented themselves rarely and in turn the high officials of the State and, as a logical consequence, the lesser officials. Now, on the contrary, the departure of the Gazi from Angora is the signal for the gradual depopulation of the town. Hence the summer months are a period of lethargy and silence. This exodus has led a witty Turk to repeat the old proverb with a slight modification. "When the Angora cat goes away, the mice also go."

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.

But if in the hotels, in offices, in the streets and places of resort life languishes in a somnolent torpor, it continues to throb and agitate on scaffoldings, on foundations, and on builders' yards. Wherever you go in the immediate neighbourhood of the town or in its further suburbs, there is the same eagerness in construction. Houses and villas are rising, spreading over great stretches of land; hospitals and schools, markets and gardens are being made, and in all this fervour for digging and planting there is a mystic element. It is a people which seems imbued with the mania for creating with a feverish desire to do great things, to transform a solitary nest of eagles, such as Angora was until a few years ago, into a modern city throbbing with life, to convert a desert into a garden, a steppe into a grove of acacias and willows, seeing all these houses each surrounded by its garden, you ask yourself whether the subsequent development of the city will be in harmony with this frenzied speed in building which has assumed impressive proportions. Houses houses, houses, and of the greatest variety in styles, ranging from the American cottage to the neat building of the Nordic type, from the Russian *isba* to the small French villa, from the imposing Moorish house to the ancient Ottoman *yali*. And everyone builds more or less where he wishes because space is not restricted and the streets will be made afterwards and will wind round the houses, being also subordinated to the caprice of the builders.

GAZI'S NEW RESIDENCE.

If foreign ambassadors who in the first years of Angora as a capital could find during their brief stay no clean and suitable lodging other than the *wagon lit* which stood on the rails of the deserted station were to return here now they certainly would not recognize the physiognomy of the old and new city. Moreover, the Ghazi will shortly be housed in a new presidential residence, which rises by the side of the old, still on the hill of Ciankaya where it overlooks the violet immensity of the Anatolian mountains, and he will be able to receive foreign representatives in a dwelling which will be dignified and in a sense even luxurious.

It is true that when one thinks of the solid palaces of Stamboul, of the harmonious kiosque of Abdul Megid, of that of Baghdad where the blue majolicas seem to be embroideries from the sky, of the palaces of Beylerbey and of the Sweet Waters, silent and gleaming islands amidst the verdure of the Asian coast, this grey house gives one a sense of aridity.

But the history of new Turkey is devoid of ornament, it is wholly composed of straight lines and of severe forms. The residence of the Gazi so stedn and gloomy that it seems a continuation of the rock from which it springs, stands as a proof that with the rugged forces of the mind a civilized world can be created even in a desert.

TALKIE TRAIN IN ENGLAND

Scarborough Flier Fitted With De Luxe Service

The Scarborough Flier thundered north, eating up mile upon mile of the shining way.

As the train shot through the country those who were abroad heard a tortured desperate voice in one of the carriages gasp, "I killed him . . . . I killed him."

Had some railway bore been battered? Had some man in a non-smoker been impaled by a livid old lady?

No. The train had merely been converted into a sixty-mile-an-hour cinema, all talking, all singing, all dancing, change at York.

For the first time in British railway history talkies were shown in a train on the journey from London to Scarborough.

L. N. E. R. engineers hung a sixty-foot coach with gay curtains luxurious with easy chairs and fragrant with flowers. A small van coupled to the coach supplied the generating plant.

The talk was synchronized to the motion of the train, and six films were shown with excellent results, six films which are sure of long runs.

There seemed to be a slight tendency for voices to deepen which the train roarded through tunnels and for a time it was a little hard to get rid of a feeling of expectancy that the heroine's voice was going to jump the points.

But this "talkie train" is the jolliest travel method in England. Boredom is banished.

And the cinema is an excellent place to hide if you have not got a ticket. The company is understood to be training a guard to call "Chocolates and ices" at various points along the line.

In another few years people may be able to go to Paddington and ask for "Two Greta Garbo's return, please, and a dog ticket to Scarborough."—"Japan Times."

Savants Study Device To Forecast Earthquakes

Two new inventions, one said to be able to forecast seismic movements and the other a device for refloating ships are now being studied by scientists here.

After ten years of research and laboratory tests an Argentine inventor, Santos Nicotra, announced that he had succeeded in perfecting a seismic apparatus called the "seismophone." According to the inventor and to people who have witnessed his experiments, the seismophone can foretell with some accuracy, through a system of lights and bells, the approximate area where a seismic movement will occur and even anticipate its intensity.

The invention has been patented in Argentina and several foreign patents are pending. The apparatus, Nicotra hopes, will provide a powerful means of defense for those countries affected by seismic movements.

The other inventor, who has received attention from government authorities, is Ferdinando Allegri, an Italian immigrant who has lived in America only a few years. Allegri, who served in the Italian navy, specialising in submarine and salvage work, has invented a system for refloating sunken ships. His invention consists of a metallic sphere based on the same principles as the spheres used by both Professor Piccard and Professor Beebe.—"Japan Times."

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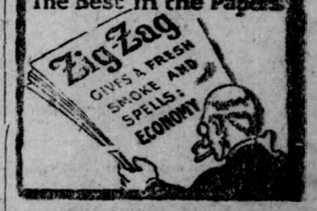

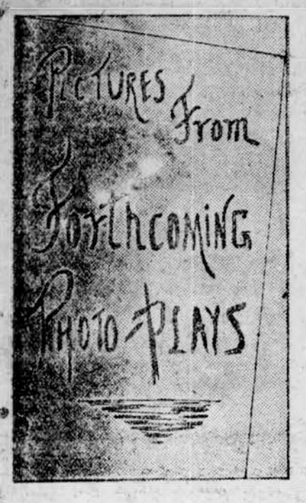

Miss Kajjan and Masterkie "Shirin Farhad," showinig at the Globe Talkies.

Nissar in Madan's Super-Tal-

"Vande Mataram Bal Mela," performed at the Opera on Monday. Ramdas, Shivaji and Jijibai.

Mr. Madhav Kale and Miss Nur Jehan in "Kapsoorat Kavasan," Shardha Production, to run at the Imperial.

SOVIET MUSIC TO-DAY.

Russian Art Seen By A Russian.

A special issue of Voks, the official organ of the Soviet Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, devoted to Russian music, has just reached this side. Published twice a month, it presents an excellent picture of present-day artistic activities of the Soviet Republic as seen through the eyes of native critics.

The present issue is concerned with mass musical education, concert policy, music publishing, musical science, the lyric theatre, Leningrad's musical life, native music and social work in the USSR and many general notes and facts.

The following article by Eugene Braudo presents the Soviet point of view of their own music status and preferences at the present time, and is characteristic. Apart from changing some of the idioms employed by the writer which recalled transliterations of his native language, and adjusting the spellings of some of the proper names, the article is here given in the writer's own words:

"The tremendous significance of the great changes that took place eleven years ago and turned our country into the land of the Soviets lay primarily in what concerns music, in the opening up of entirely new sociological perspectives. The future historian will show that in the days of the greatest social change there were laid the foundations of the new musical culture which, it is true, was not born at once forthwith to replace the old order in art, yet differing profoundly in principle from that which we were given by prerevolutionary art.

"Throughout the whole vast period of Russian musical creation these eleven years in the musical life of the country and in the training of those who will devote themselves to art in the future have been filled with the constructive work essential for the growth of musical culture. In this brief outline it will be our endeavour to touch on the various stages of this work of construction.

MENTAL LIFE.

"Soviet musical life, both in extent and in its art content, reflects to the full the throbbing, surging mental life of the country. Its fundamental aim is to cater to the widest possible extent for the mass music-lover and make music as accessible as possible to the masses at large. As yet they are not sufficiently trained for any deep imbibing of modern musical art, highly developed as it is technically, and for this reason Soviet musical programmes require to be drawn up on as clearcut a plan as possible and demand the utmost artistic intensity in their execution. On the other hand, there still exists as of old a firmly welded body or 'public' of highly developed lovers of music who are very demanding in regard to the art, with the result that Soviet musical life must reach the people at large (opera, chamber and symphonic music) must also keep step with the latest achievements of the West.

"This special character of the demands upon music makes itself equally felt in concert life as well. If we take the leading opera house of the capital of the RSFSR, the Grand Theatre in Moscow, it will be found that out of the score of operas making up its principal repertoire a relatively small number can be classified as belonging to the modern repertoire.

(RSFSR may be Englished as the Russian Socialistic Federation of Soviet Republics—i.e., Russia proper.)

"The basic demand made upon the repertoire of this, the biggest musical dramatic theatre of the republic, is that the operas it stages should be easily understandable by the broad masses of the public. For this reason the theatre is not very willing to include in its productions those of a super-refined individualistic tyle. None the less, there is to be found in its repertoire Strauss's "Salome" and Prokofieff's "The Love of the Three Oranges." In the immediate future the plan is to extend the opera fund to include the latest achievements of Western music by incorporating one of the latest operas of Hindemith. As staged by the Grand Theatre, the production of operas is remarkable for very striking colours and the monumentality of style, examples of which may be seen in in the recent staging of Mussorgsky's 'Boris Godunoff' and Wagner's "Meisteringer.' The Theatre has its branch theatre known as the 'Experimental,' where operas less monumental in nature and coming within the plan for renewing the opera in directions approaching nearer to musical dramatic art are staged.

MUSICAL DRAMAS.

"Of great interest are the Moscow experiments in staging musical dramas which are revolutionary in their content and in keeping with the demands of the present historical period. Of these we may mention the one-act opera 'Fiengo,' by Tsybin, and "The Decembrists", by the Kiev composer Zolotarev, a splendid craftsman of the old school. The artistic side of both theatres is now being recognized by getting representatives of the public, both musical and literary, and in the broadest sense of the word, to take part in the work of the repertoire selection commissions.

"The new repertoire commission is making great efforts to seek out productions suitable for the Moscow opera stage. The immediate future should see the staging, according to plan, of three such operas. "The Gadfly,' by Shebs; "The Tufted Artist' (Soviet Lookwin — known tale), by Shishov, and "The Son of the Sun' (dealing with the history of the revolutionary events in China), by Vasilenko. In the ballet the piece enjoying the greatest success is 'The Red Poppy,' by Gliere, a production handling social motives from the life of present-day China and whose form is characterized by an unusual wealth of beauty.

"The bulwark of the search for new forms and for new subjects is being done by two Moscow studios named after the great Russian actors V. Nemirovich-Danchenko and K. Stanislavsky. Both these studios were started to carry into effect, on a musical-dramatic soil, the idea of these two masters of their art in no less serious and important role of reformers. Stanislavsky has concentrated his energies primarily on the operas of the composers of the 'Big Four,' as they were called, and has given what is truly a brilliant embodiment of 'The Czar's Bride' and 'May Night' of the young Rimsky-Korsakoff, and also Mussorgsky's 'Boris Godunoff.' The interest attaching to the latter lies in the fact that it was staged for the first time in the original edition, which was unable for the space of sixty years to win itself the right of citizenship on the Russian stage.

SYNTHETIC THEATRE.

"The Nemirovich-Danchenko studio is developing along the lines of the Western synthetic theatre and began its labours nine years ago with the symmetrical staging of 'The Daughter of Madame Angot' and on the principles of the scenic ralism of the Moscow Art Theatre. The most recent of the productions staged by this theatre was 'A Blink of Life' (evidently "La vida breve"), by de Falla, shown with a very successful combination of gesture, dance and music. At the present time the theatre is preparnig to stage Ernest Krenek's 'Jonny Spelt Auf,' which has gone the rounds of all the European theatres.

"Just as important a place in regard to the opera theatre, and in many respects an even more advanced position, is occupied by the Leningrad opera stage. There they are able to draw on the vast experience of many generations who have worked on the development of the musical dramatic style of execution. More modest in scope, the Leningrad stages work with even greater intensity and is more eager in its quest for new forms. The repertoire of the Leningrad stage stands closer to present-day West European musical drama. It includes such pieces as Berge's 'Wozzeck,' Franz Schreker's 'Der Ferne Flang,' Strauss's 'The Cavalier of the Rose,' Stravinsky's latest ballets, besides the numerous examples of Russian musical creation. Like Moscow, Leningrad has two opera stages, of which the smaller (the former Mihailovsky Theatre) is directed by the highly talented N. V. Smolich, and has produced splendid stagings of Krenek's two operas, 'The Leap over the Shadow' and 'Johnny Plays Up!' which must be recognized as the best examples of the stage manager's craft in the field of mu-

Continued on page 10)

Jal Merchant as "Abhimanyoo," in "Veer Abhimanyoo," Sagar's Full-Talkie, to be released shortly at Majestic.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on enhance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thought of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

Caste In Art

During the series of concerts arranged recently friends and admirers of Ustad Manji Khan's were, it would appear, annoyed at the treatment they received at the hands of the organisers. Correspondence received by me as well as the correspondence already appearing in some of ten periodicals in the city suggest the fact that some of the students and exponents of Indian music were marked out for invidious distinction. They were, it has been reported, banned admittance to the concert. One of them, it has been said, was an artist of established repute. If the facts are true, the practice is, certainly, deplorable in a progressive city like Bombay. For, there is and there can be no caste in art.

To Correspondents

Correspondents who wish to discuss Indian films, their merits or their demerits should be specific both in their comments and in their appreciation. There need be no apology for Indian films. They must first stand the international test of efficiency. Sentiment or superlatives will not help them. Correspondents desirous of discussing non-Indian films should endeavour to register their own impressions. Impressions obtained from imported periodicals are not helpful.

The Age Of The Child.

"Adults not admitted unless accompanied by children."

This amusing notice, which neatly turns the tables on the parents of young filmgoers, may be seen on Saturday afternoons outside a small cinema in Birmingham, the Select, which has just become the city's first repertory cinema theatre of the films.

The programmes are normally composed of silent films of artistic or historical interest, including a number of Russian productions.

Saturday matinees, however, are devoted to films specially suitable for children, and, as there are only 300 seats, grown-ups are not encouraged to come. They take up too much room.

In time, the promotors of the scheme hope to give the children a separate cinema of their own.

The idea has diverting possibilities. Picture a Saturday afternoon scene in a Birmingham home six months hence.

"Look here, son," says Father, "if I give you a shilling, will you take me to the Children's Cinema this afternoon?"

"Well, dad," replies the youngster, "a fellow can't take his people to the cinema *every* Saturday, but you can come with me this time if you promise to behave."

POOR PICTURES ARE BAD BUSINESS

The practice of keeping bad pictures from the screen, to which I referred some months ago, is spreading. I am informed that practically all the major American producers have decided that it is bad business to put out poor pictures because the release of one indifferent talkie means that three good ones suffer. Efforts to save some of the ugly ducklings from complete destruction will naturally be made, but if they prove hopeless the offending films will be thrown, without more ado, into the dustbin.

Any policy which has the effect of killing bad films at birth will certainly have the approval of filmgoers.

MUSIC CONFERENCE.

At Allahabad

The Allahabad University Music Conference will be held on November 8, 9 and 10 in the Viznanagaram Hall, Muir College Buildings. There will be two sittings each day, one in the morning and the other in the evening. There will also be a competition in vocal and instrumental music for boys and girls and amatuers on November 5, 6 and 7 in the afternoon. Competitors must fill in and return the forms which can be had from the Conference office, Muir College Buildings, on or before October 25. A large number of musicians have signified their consent to take part in the Conference. Among others the following have promised to come—Ustad Hafiz Ali Khan, Sarodia, Parbat Singjee, Pakhawajia and Master Kehevarao Lukhe vocalist, from Gwalior; Professors Pyare Sahab, Gopeshwar Banerji vocalist of Calcutta; Professor Narayanrao Vyas, vocalist of Bombay; Professor Dhundiraj, violinist of Lahore, Ustad Inayat Khan Sitaria of Gauripur State, Ustad Nazim Khan and Sitaramji of Orcha State, Rameshwar Pathakji, Sitaria of Darbhanga; Tewariji vocalist Pandit Biru Mishra, Tabla player from Benares, and Ustads Mammam-Khan and Chand Khan from Patiala State. It is also possible that Mr. Kana Keshto Dey of Calcutta and Ustad Moharram Ali, Quavali Singer of Nanpara, and Master Rahat, Quaval, of Lucknow may also attend and take part in the Conference. A number of well-known amateurs from various parts of India have agreed to give demonstrations. Persons interested in music are requested to become members of the Reception Committee and send the membership fee of Rs. 10/- on or before October 25. Seats are being allotted in the order in which the Reception Committee fee is being received in the Conference office. Mr. V. N. Mehta, I.C.S., Commissioner of Allahabad Division, has very kindly consented to be the President of the Conference.

"KISMET"

:o:

Criticism Of the Film.

Sardar Ikbal Ali Shah discusses here "Kismet" interpreted as an "oriental" theme. His views are not less instructive than informative. They were given to the "Film Weekly", London:—

Oriental themes are often depicted in American and English films with remarkable accuracy and realism.

But the portrayal of the East in these films has one particular fault: it is too colourful. The producers are over-enthusiastic in their attempt to create the appropriate atmosphere.

And to one who, like myself, is of Eastern ancestry, and has travelled extensively, many little errors of detail in dress, in setting, and even in stories, are noticeable.

In a recent picture, for example, I saw a representation of an Indian potentate, and all that singled him out was his head-dress, a turban with a tiara, which is absurdly wrong. At practically all functions these little kings of India wear Western evening coats, with muslin trousers shaped like riding breeches, a highly embroidered [illegible] coat, a good deal of jewellery chiefly round the neck, and a bejewelled sword. This is so simple a point that I am amazed to find film producers going wrong with it time after time.

The popular screen conception of a desert sheikh is equally wrong. The film sheikh is depicted as a gal Lothario with flashing eyes, who is generally seen making passionate love to white women. In reality, the sheikhs are not so handsome; nor, indeed, are they so amorous.

Apart from this, their dress ought to vary more than it does in pictures. I have seen a North African sheikh andone from the neighbourhood of Bagdad wear the same garb on the screen, which is quite wrong. There is no prescribed "uniform" for sheikhs, and slight variations in dress would add to the authenticity of films in which they appear.

AN ASIATIC HEROINE.

Producers would also be well advised to verify historical details which come into films of the East. You may recall that in one of the earliest talking films, "King of the Khyber Rifles," the heroine fell in love with a British officer, played by Victor McLaglen.

Among other things, her Asiatic nationality prevented him from responding to her love, but she hastened to explain that she was really not an Asiatic but a European. "My ancestors were those who came with the Roman Legions to conquer India," she said.

In my opinion this was a mistake. The story would have gained enormously if it had simply been said that she was an English missionary's daughter whom the tribesmen had kidnapped, or a Russian refugee—anything rather than the attempt to make people believe in legends of Alexander's march to India.

But some Eastern films, as I have said, are amazingly true to life.

In "Kismet," for instance, you have a picture which reflects the inmost spirit as well as the outward likeness of the East. The story is something more than a romantic tale; it may be said to epitomise Eastern philosophy in a nutshell. Belief in the inevitability of Fate is a dominant factor of the Oriental's mental make-up, and this unquestioning faith is most lucidly and logically portrayed on the screen in the begar's fatalistic acceptance of that befalls him, whether good or ill.

The principal character of the story, Haji the beggar, played by Otis Skinner, is as true to type as one could wish.

The scenes in the harem, too, are perfect both in effect and action. The colouring is beautiful. The mind of the age which the film seeks to represent is truthfully portrayed.

Too great praise cannot be given to the designer of the wonderful robes worn by the one-time beggar when he becomes the King's minister.

AN ORIENTAL MIND.

And I consider that Otis Skinner acts the part as if he actually had an Oriental mind. The warmth and realism of his characterisation are wonderful.

One could say the same about the man who played the Mullah in "King of the Khyber Rifles." The way in which he sat, folding his knees under him, twisting the beads of his rosary combing his beard with his fingers, and scratching his shaven head as he removed his skull cap, reminded me strongly of the Mullah of my own village.

These instances serve to show that excellent characterisation is

Continued on page 10)

Miss Jena, the leading Star, in "Debts of Honour," Surya Production (Bangalore), now showing at West E[illegible]

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

FRIDAY, Oct. 23.

S. S. "Strathnaver" with English Mails of October 7, due 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 24.

S. S. "Ranchi" with English Mails sails at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon gramophone records; 5 p.m. gramophone records; 9-20 p.m. Popular songs by Bai Sunderabai with Dattaram Parwatkar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

DESHPANDE—On the 20th October 1931 (Vijayadashmi) at Bombay—RAO SAHIB VINAYAK GANESH aged 25 Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, father of Mr. Yeshwant Vinayak Deshpande, retired Superintendent, Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Bombay.

R6058

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER:—The third quarterly general meeting of the Chamber will be held in the Chamber's Office on Saturday, (24th inst.) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) i.e., 2-20 p.m. (B.T.)

SWADESHI MARKET.

To-day's programme in the Swadeshi Market is as under:

10 to 11 a.m. Radio.
3 to 6 p.m. Radio.
6 to 8 p.m. Indian Music by Master Mafatlal.
8 to 10 p.m. Gujarati songs to Dialogues by members of the Bombay Youth Social Union.

Admittance is free.

BANDRA V. C. C. AND KHADDAR:—The report for Gandhi Jayanti, by the Bandra Village Congress Committee published in our issue of 16th inst., there is a mistake in the figure of sale khaddar. The total sale of khaddar is Rs. 931-0-0, and not Rs. 391-0-0.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

The Secretary of the volunteer Board of the H. S. Dal Bombay writes:—

The work of training the 1st batch of recruits of the Hindustani Seva Dal is nearing completion. Those intending to join the 2nd batch should give their names to their respective ward secretaries or at the Congress House within a week.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY:—During week ended on 17th inst., the total mortality 492 was 10 more than in the preceding week, the death rate registered was 22.0. The mortality for the 42nd week of 1930 was 466 and death rate 18.6 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-30 was 525 and death rate 21.1.

The outward P. and O. extra steamer "Chitral" left Suez on the 19th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Sunday the 25th inst.

WARNING TO MERCHANTS

The cracker shop merchants of the area have been warned by the League not to sell any foreign fire works or crackers. Their attention has specially been drawn to the incident of last year and they were asked not to make any similar excuse that "they were old stock." (It will be remembered that last year there was vigorous picketing and one merchant who assaulted a volunteer was fined one pice by the League.)

Government House News

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hudson, Sir Francis Griffith, Mr. D. R. H Browne Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Wadia, Mr. A. M. Macmillan, Lt. Colonel and Mrs. R. H. Crake, Miss Moxon, Miss Marron and Miss Barnes dined at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

COTTON CONSUMPTION IN MILLS IN INDIA

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

The following statement of Indian Cotton Consumed in Mills in India is issued by the Indian Central Cotton Committee based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from Indian States:—

(In bales of 400 lbs. net).

CONSUMPTION.

	During Sept. 1931	During Sept. 1930
British India	160,298	141,279
Indian States	26,975	26,356
India-Total	187,273	167,635

	Since 1st Sept. 1931	During corresponding period 1930
British India	160,298	141,279
Indian States	26,975	26,356
India-Total	187,273	167,635

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION

Mr. Ruiker Resigns Presidenship ?

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 21.

It is learnt on reliable authority that Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of G. I. P. Railwaymens union has tendered resignation of his Presidentship from that union consequent upon the amalgamation of certain railway workers with the G. I. P. Railway staff union.

COLLEGE GIRL'S AS WAITRESSES.

Peeps Into Madhavbaug Show

(By Eyewitness)

The Bombay Swadesi Exhibition was inaugurated by Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta on Tuesday.

From the early hours of the morning, huge crowds besieged Madhav Bakh, and the efforts of the National Militia Volunteers to keep order elicited warm and general appreciation. A batch of Central Board Volunteers also did their share of work. Several times during the day the rush of visitors was so great that ticket-selling had to be suspended.

From the point of view of the number of stalls, the exhibition is the biggest held so far. There are nearly 140 stalls, representing Swadeshi articles made in every part of India. Indian art and workmanship is seen here to advantage, and the hundreds of articles exhibited convincingly explode the myth that a thing must be foreign to be good.

Entertainment Section drew a huge audience. The Youth League, Walpakhady Social Welfare Centre children acquitted themselves very creditably on the stage. It was a revelation to the audience how ignorant, illiterate, children could so change themselves as to be equal of children with much better opportunities. Another item was the Egyptian Dance by the Fellowship School children,

"LIQUOR TRADE CONTROLS STATE" !

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari writes:—

It was Lord Rosebery who said that if the State did not control the liquor traffic, the liquor traffic would control the State. With all the civilised world's experience of 'control', one might go further than Lord Rosebery. To control Drink is to catch a Tartar. You imagine and claim that you are controlling your drink, while all the time it is controlling you. As in the individual's case, so in the State's, the claim to be controlling is a delusion. The liquor revenue and therefore the Liquor Trade, is controlling State operations.

A Government cannot derive revenue from any traffic without affording that trade permission protection and promotion.

The Garbas by the Santa Cruz girls was another interesting item. The Children Circle also gave performances.

COLLEGE GIRLS AS WAITRESSES.

Another very welcome feature was the Restaurant run by the Youth League. The lady members of the League acted as the "waitresses", and the sight of lady graduates and undergraduates serving in the Restaurant brought substantial appreciation. Many visitors were seen enjoying a new drink called the Youth League Drink, which was in great demand. In October heat the Restaurant with its ultra-modern ways is bound to be a keen source of enjoyment to the visiting public.

The Vanar Sena children were much in evidence and their Band particularly attracted great attention.

"THE VOLUNTEER" TO APPEAR SOON

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Organising Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal, left for Hubli on Wednesday. He had to come to Bombay in connection with the arrangements to be made for work at the Headquarters Branch here as also for "The Volunteer" to be started here soon. The arrangements are going on. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Miss Safia Somji have taken special interest in this side by side with their work and Miss Sofia Samji has promised to work in the office after her return from tour.

MUNICIPAL GUIDERS TRAINING CAMP.

There will be a Municipal Guiders Training Camp at Wadvli Village, Chembur (via Kurla G. I. P. Rly. or by train to Sion Station where there is a bus service, which begins from eight in the morning and is available till nine in the evening) from the 22nd to 29th inst. (inclusive of both days) Sunday 25th is kept as a visitors' day. There will be a special programme from 3-30 to 6-30 p.m. (B.T.)

"LEADERS" WHO EXPLOIT SUFFERING WORKERS

—:o:—

Creating Rowdyism At Congress Meetings To Consolidate Their Position

Sjt. Purshotamdas Tricumdas, Hon. Secretary of the Labour Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following press statement.

In view of the rowdyism practised at a meeting in Lalbaug when Sjt. Patil was to have spoken, it is necessary to issue a statement in order to clear any misunderstanding which might exist in the public mind, particularly the labour public, regarding the Congress position vis-a-vis Labour.

SWARAJ OF MASSES.

After the Karachi Resolution on fundamental Rights and the steps that have been and are being taken to implement the same it does not lie in the mouth of any disinterested and honest person to say that the Congress does not stand for labour. Every utterance of Mahatma Gandhi makes it more and more clear that the Swaraj he is striving for is the Swaraj of the Masses.

It is however becoming fashionable on the part of some labour leaders to abuse the Congress in order that they might gain a little limelight by attacking a Great Institution. Only last year all these Labour Leaders as they call themselves were much too anxious to call themselves Congressmen when they found that the attempt on the part of some of their ilk to shout against the Congress had disastrously failed because of the unerring perception of the ordinary working man.

If we have not chosen till now to reply to the contemptible attacks which have of late been made by some Labour "leaders" against the Congress it is because we knew that the workers had too much sense to be led away by all their nonsence.

"LEADERS" TACTICS EXPOSED.

However, emboldened by our silence they have begun to indulge in tactics which deserve to be exposed. Breaking up of a meeting is a very easy task if about fifteen determined hooligans are put up to do so. We have seen it at Dongri and Jinnah Hall. We see it now at Lalbag. The public knows that breaking up meetings are a form of bullying whereby a few interested persons want to create an impression that the public is against the object of the meeting when the reverse is the case. It is a sign of weakness and not of strength.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has been always ready to assist and intervene on behalf of Labour and the worker knows it as would be clear to anybody who knows that in numerous cases the workers have approached the Labour Sub-Committee for the redress of their grievances. The Labour "leaders" are fully aware of this and are apprehensive that their occupation might be gone very soon and they have taken to desperate measures.

EXPLOITING SUFFERING WORKERS.

In one case when the workers preferred the intervention of the Congress the strike was satisfactorily settled within five days. In case of other strikes the offer of intervention was made to the Union which was handling the strike but was not accepted, although three of the strikes which have taken place in Bombay during the last two months could have been settled within a week of their commencement because complete agreement had been reached between the Management and the Union by that time regarding the grievances of the workers. The strikes were prolonged for weeks thereafter on the issue of the recognition of the Union concerned, with the result that after weeks of unnecessary hardship the workers trickled back to work. This policy of exploiting the sufferings of workers on strike to gain a little petty advantage here or there or to tom-tom the fact that the Union is negotiating a settlement is the only consistent policy followed by some "leaders" who have placed the question of their leadership and the consolidation of their position above the interests of the workers.

CONGRESS HOUSE INCIDENT

The incident at the Congress House has been sufficiently made clear in the statement of my colleague Sjt. Patil and I want to add nothing to it, excepting this that the doors of the Congress are open and will remain open to any worker and even to these "leaders" in spite of their abusing the Congress wherever the interests of the worker demand it.

B B C C LABOUR COMMITTEE

VISUAL EDUCATION FOR WORKERS.

The Secretary, Labour Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:

The Labour Sub-Committee have organised a series of lectures on many topics of general interest as part of their scheme of visual education. The first of this series was delivered at Ghodendeo on Sunday last by Prof Jadhar who spoke on "The World We Live In". Prof. Jadhav will speak on the same subject at Naigaum on Sunday the 25th instant at 8-30 p.m.

To-day's Closing Cross Rate.

New York, Oct. 21.

To-day's Closing Cross Rate on London was 3.96.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Oct. 21.	
Previous Closing Rate ...	6.70
To-day's Opening Rate ...	6.71
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate ...	6.86
Difference	+.16
Broach Expectation	177-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Oct. 21.	
Previous Closing Rate ...	4.56
To-day's Opening Rate ...	4.52
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate ...	4.48
Difference	—.10

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 21.	
Silver Ready	16⅞
Lower	¼
Silver Forward	17
Lower	¼

Tone of Market:—China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Oct. 21.			
1st Settlement	55	4	0
2nd Settlement	52	4	0

LIVING ON PROSTITUTION OF A GIRL

Accused Denies Charge

PROSPECTIVE BRIDEGROOM WHO NEVER TURNED UP

A charge of living on the earnings of the prostitution of a 17-year old Parsi Girl named Shehra Merwanji Divecha was framed against Dhunjisnaw Jamsetji Misry (40), a resident of Dadar, by Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, Bombay, when the case was taken up for further hearing on Wednesday. As before the proceedings were held in camera.

The accused in a written statement denied the allegations made against him and stated that Shehra, the 17-year old girl in the case, was brought to his house by her mother on Jamshed Navroz day of her own accord in order that she may be shown to Maneck Wadia. The latter was suggested as the prospective hubband of the girl. It was, the accused stated, the custom among the Parsis to bring about meetings of girls and boys of marriageable age in the house of a common friend to see whether they approved of each other. It was for that purpose that the girl had been brought to his house and she stayed with him for three days. During these three days, he alleged, the girl went out alone in the evening and returned home late. This prospective bridegroom never turned up and as the conduct of the girl appeared to be mysterious the accused sent her back to her mother's house.

The girl was then cross-examined at great length by the pleader for the accused with regard to her conduct at Jalna and subsequently at Bombay.

Further hearing was adjourned to Friday.

Mr. R. D. Kothare, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. M. F. Coelho defended the accused.

TRIAL OF LALJI PENDSE ADJOURNED

Application To High Court For Jury Trial.

On the ground that an application was being made to the Bombay High Court claiming the privilege of a trial by jury, an adjournment was asked for on Wednesday in the case in which Mr. Lalji Pendse, a labour leader, is charged on two counts under Section 124A (sedition) before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay.

Mr. M. N. Talpade, counsel for the accused said that the High Court was now closed but he would make an application to expedite the matter as soon as it reopened on November 2.

The Magistrate adjourned the case to November 11.

MISSING CLUB PROPERTY

Two Accused Bailed Out

On suspicion of being responsible for the disappearance of certain property from the safe belonging to a Club, two Indian Christians I. D. B. D'Mello and Joaquim Fernandez who were in charge of the safe, have been arrested. The name of the Club in question is Damceses Glub which it was stated in the course of the remand application made before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday, had a safe for the purpose of keeping ornaments of the members. The safe had two keys and each of the accused was in charge of one. The contents of the safe were examined on about the 15th of every month by the members. On October 15 it was discovered at the usual inspection that property belonging to 25 members was missing.

On a bail application being made by Mr. D'Cruz for the second accused the Magistrate directed him to be bailed out for a sum of Rs. 150. The first accused was remanded into custody.

SOLDIERS CHARGED WITH THEFT AND HOUSE BREAKING ...

Remanded Into Custody

Charges of theft and housebreaking were levelled against two soldiers of the Royal Fusiliers before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Wednesday on a remand application.

The names of the accused are: James William Wick and W. H. Collins.

They were arrested on suspicion as deserters by sergeant Dangerfield of the Bombay District Police.

On being questioned by the officer they divulged certain facts which led to their suit cases being examined. Two cigarette cases one gold and one silver were found in the course of the search. The gold case was, on inquiries found to be the property of one Mr. E. W. Evans of Colaba. The police also found that the first accused had deserted his regiment, which was stationed at Ahmednagar, while the second accused was on leave.

As police inquiries were incomplete the remand of the case was asked for. The accused having no objection, the Magistrate remanded them into police custody till October 24.

WOMAN MURDERED BY SON-IN-LAW?

A Domestic Tragedy At Dongri

Great sensation was created on Tuesday afternoon at Dongri on account of the murder of an old Khoja woman by her own son-in-law. The murdered woman Manbai (62) lived with her son's widow Nanbai in the Agakaar Chawl at Dongri. On Tuesday afternoon Mohmed Habib who had married Nanbai's daughter called to take her back, when it was alleged, Manbai asked him to call after three or four days. This enraged Mohmed Habib, who it is alleged, inflicted several wounds on Manbai with a pen-knife to which she succumbed on the spot.

The police being informed arrested Mohmed Habib and removed the body of Manbai to the mrogue where an inquest was held on Wednesday.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to injuries inflicted by Mohmed Habib with a pen-knife.

At a general meeting of the U. P. Adi Hindu (Depressed Classes. Young Men's Association) held on the 18th inst., under the presidentship of Mr. C. L. Jaisware, a resolution was passed declaring that "Dr. B. R. Ambadkar is the true representative of the Depressed Classes, and strongly supports the demands presented by him at the R. T. C."

THE CAPITOL

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LAST TWO DAYS LEFT.
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The story of the strangest passion the world has ever known—

DRACULA
DRACULA
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of the fiery fingers, flaming lips and crimson kisses
Also a Comedy Cartoon of: OSWALD THE RABBIT
Universal All-Talking Hit.
Secure Your Seat Early.

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With the king of the screen
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Included in
BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS
Don't Miss It!

MURDERER STILL AT LARGE

"Homicidal Stab" On Multani Broker

The murderer of Hotichand Khimchand, a Multani broker, who was found dead in his room on the third floor of Madanji Makanji Building in Nagdevi Street, on 4th instant, is still at large. The police are on the hot chase of the culprit and are hopeful of tracing him and bringing him within the clutches of law ere long.

The coroner, in the meantime, concluded inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Hotichand and the jury returned the following verdict: That the death of Hotichand Khimchand was caused by a homicidal stab wound on the neck inflicted by means of a knife by a person or persons unknown to the jury".

The medical evidence showed that the deceased had a wound one inch long on the left side of the neck. The wound had cut the thyroid cartilage and also the carotid artery. The cause of death had been haemorrhage from the big vessel of the neck The wound could have been caused by a sharp weapon.

A GRUESOME FIND.

It would be recalled that the police forced open the door of the room of the deceased on the complaint of some of the neighbours as they got nauseating smell from it. The body which was lying on a matress was in a highly decomposed state. On investigations the police found the safe and a trunk in the deceased's room with the bunch of keys inside the key hole of the safe. A blood stained knife with blade disjointed was also found in the room. The deceased was about 40 years old. A servant of the deceased is found missing and the police are in his search.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO CHEAT BOMBAY BANKS

6 Clerks In Trouble: One Turns Approver

Details of an alleged conspiracy on the part of several clerks, each employed in different capacities in various banks to cheat three well known Bombay Banks were revealed in the Court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Wednesday afternoon. According to the prosecution the conspiracy dates as far back as 1924 and it was only in May last that it came to light.

The names of the accused are:

1. Ramchandra Mangesh Burde, of the Eastern Bank. 2. Venugopal R. Thaggarse, of the Bank of India, 3. Vithal N. Kadbet, of the Bank of Taiwan, 4. Dattatriya Annappa Bijoor, of Lloyds Bank. 5. S. V. Raut and 6. G. S. Dhuri.

They were charged with conspiracy and cheating. The present case is one of the series of nine cases. The sum involved in this case is Rs. 15,745. D. A. Bijoor, who was also arrested in connection with the alleged frauds has been made an approver.

PROSECUTION CASE.

Opening the case for the prosecution Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, stated that the accused entered into a conspiracy with a view to cheating the Bank of India in respect of 5 forged cheques and thereby cashed a sum of Rs. 15,745 standing in the name of a constituent of a Bank named Mr. Maneklal Purshottam Shet.

The Prosecutor then described the manner in which the frauds were committed and stated that they were brought about very cleverly. The accused drew four forged cheques in the account of Mr. Shet and cashed the same. The latter did not discover the deception until October 1930 when he drew a cheque on his account. From the pass book he found out that five forged cheques had been cashed in his name. He brought the matter to the notice of the Bank authorities.

The Bank although finding that the complaint was genuine could not trace the culprits and the matter was therefore reported to the police.

SUSPICIOUS PEON ARRESTED.

Proceeding Mr. Spencer explained the circumstances in which the conspiracy came to light. In May last, he said, Sheikh Adam Abdulla, a Mahomedan peon in the Chief Transportation Office, G. I. P. Railway presented a cheque at the Eastern Bank of India for Rs. 2,885 in the name of Usman Eloe. As there was some discrepancy in the signature, the Bank officials became suspicious and the man was questioned. As, however, he could not give a satisfactory reply, a clerk was sent with him to find out the person who gave him the cheque. Sheikh took the clerk to several places but failed to point out his "master" He began to ge evasive and was therefore handed over to the police.

The man was put under arrest and as a result of further police inquiries a series of frauds was detected.

ONE ACCUSED MADE APPROVER.

Before calling evidence Mr. Spencer made an application that D. A. Bijoor, one of the accused be granted the King's pardon on his undertaking to reveal the facts of the conspiracy. He stated that the conspiracy extended as far back as 1924 but all the accused were not party to it then. The Bank of India, Bank of Baroda and the Eastern Bank were involved in the operations of the conspiracy.

Objection was taken by Counsel for the defence to Bijoor being turned an approver but the Magistrate overruled it.

The approver then gave evidence. His statement had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

Further hearing was adjourned till Thursday.

DADAR YOUTH LEAGUE.

The Dardar Youth League Vanar Sena mustered strong in their hundreds in the spacious pandal in the Tilak Maidan on Tuesday morning to observe Dessara Day. Many prominent local leaders addressed them regarding their future course of action.

At 10 a.m. they formed into a big procession and paraded through the principal streets singing national songs and various slogans.

CAN YOU MAKE WHOOPEE???
IF NOT
LET
EDDIE CANTOR
SHOW YOU HOW
AT
PATHE

THIS SUPER SPECIAL WILL RUN ONLY FOR A FEW DAYS MORE. AND THERE'S BOUND TO BE THE USUAL RUSH AT THE BOX OFFICE
SO BOOK THAT SEAT NOW FOR THE SHOW OF SHOWS
THE SNAPPIEST ENTERTAINMENT. IN TOWN

AT
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ALSO SEE
GANDHIJI
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THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1931.

LABOUR AND INDIA

If the Labour Party's attitude towards India can be accurately gauged from the Party's election leaflet, entitled "Two Years of Rule", that attitude must be described as extra-ordinarily self-complacent. In the leaflet the Party is somewhat prematurely congratulating itself on having transformed the Indian situation from one of distrust and hostility to one of friendly co-operation. It too easily forgets that it is unsafe to halloo till one is clear out of the wood and that a calm may both precede and follow a storm. Besides, who but the wilfully blind would fail to see that it was the Labour Party that sent 60,000 Indians to jail and that looked on without a protest when the Indian police was compelled to shower lathi blows on men and women and little boys and girls? The leaflet makes a great deal of the "famous" declaration of October 1929, "that Dominion Status was implicit in the promise made by Mr. Montague in 1917". Why was not that promise itself implicit in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858? Only, these repeated promises—each succeeding promise bringing out something implicit in the preceding one—have received a lot of explaining and also of explaining away.

The Labour Party's leaflet sets more store by the Round Table Conference. The responsibility for originating the Conference no doubt, rests mostly with that Party; but it is yet too early to say how the Party will come out of the Conference. The Conference is but an attempt and, as it is constituted, is not the best attempt, to retrieve the error of the Simon Commission which the Labour Party supported. But how far the attempt will succeed is yet an utter uncertainty. It may, after all, turn out to be one of the things sacrificed by Mr. MacDonald. His latest pronouncement on the Conference is anything but encouraging or straight, and one can never be too sure of what is implicit in it. Lord Sankey is expected, so says our Staff Correspondent in London, to make a pronouncement this week on behalf of the Government about the future procedure of the Conference so that the Indian members of the Conference "may be enabled to make the necessary arrangements for their departure to India." That is not bad news. For Mr. MacDonald has brought things to such a pass that even immediate and complete disillusionment seems preferable to prolonged suspense.

The Labour Party in office began with errors and for a time persisted in its errors, and it is no use its justfying everything it did. But we are quite prepared to admit that the Party has seen at least one of its errors, that India cannot be coerced. The Gandhi-Irwin Agreement is born of the consciousness of that error. Coercion having proved utterly futile, the Labour Party has rightly resorted to negotiations. But we would warn the Party against another error, that India can be bamboozled by diplomacy. Referring to the Agreement, the Party's leaflet says: 'It has enabled the co-operation of every (?) shade of opinion in the resumed Conference and the acceptance of the wisdom of friendly discussions as the means of solving the difficulties and differences, thus laying the foundations of a lasting settlement which will satisfy India's natural and just demand that she should be mistress in her own house and that the present unnatural relation between the two countries shall become one of friendly and voluntary partnership." The Labour Party will do well to realise that the now available co-operation of what it acknowledges as "the largest political group in India" will continue to be available so long and just so long as that co-operation is honestly reciprocated by the Government and so long as that Government makes every possible attempt to meet India's "natural and just demand to be mistress in her own house" but now willing to continue in "voluntary partnership with Britain." We do not know, or much care, which Party will come to power in Britain after the forthcoming elections. And after all even the Labour Party has shown, so far at any rate, how easily it could scrap or forget its pledges to India or explain them away. But the hope may for sometime yet be entertained that the Labour Party at least will not forget the lesson it learns about India last year.

WILL THEY DO IT ?

The report issued by the Railway Retrenchment Sub-Committee recommends economies which will reduce expenditure to the extent of three crores. The Railway Board have already instructed the various administrations to effect a saving of five crores. This economy of eight crores, in case Government do accept the Chetty Committee's recommendations, leaves, however, a gap of eleven crores to be filled up before the huge Railway budget can be balanced. Another sub-committee, purely of "experts", is recommended by Mr. Shanmukham Chetty and his colleagues to face this problem. So one committee occasions another and the tax-payer has to pay a heavy sum in daily allowances for the research workers in retrenchment only to find, as we find in case of the Bombay Retrenchment Committee, that officialdom throws the suggestions for radical cuts on the scrap heap.

Mr. Chetty and his colleagues have, although their terms of reference were strictly restricted, taken a sensible view of the problem of pruning the huge Railway expenditure. They deserve congratulations for inviting the Railway Moghuls to bear in mind that Indian Railways "should not have a bigger staff than in 1924, seeing that traffic is likely for several years to be on a lower level." They suggest that "work connected with capital programme should be considerably reduced." They specify in particular how the big staff can be curtailed and they begin, quite rightly, from the top. The composition of the Railway Board must be reduced from three to two, and the number of Directors from five to three. They propose the abolition of the office of the Director of Railway Audit and recommend the institution of an 'ad hoc' committee to replace the Railway Rates Advisory Committee. They have realised the waste involved in the upkeep of the Central Publicity Bureau and the extravagance of 'inspection' methods. But, as we have repeatedly emphasized this is, after all, merely tinkering with the problem. Unless the Railway administration is Indianised from the top, the taxpayer will not be saved the colossal burden of supporting the costliest hierarchy in the world for running the country's railways. What is urgently necessary is that the Railway Board be Indianised, there being now available Indians of requisite training and experience to control India's railway problems, a one-third of the expenditure involved at present in keeping non-Indians in office. And these non-Indians have a habit of entertaining lesser Moghuls, their own kith and kin, in service on "temporary" jobs. They are all highly paid and in certain State-managed railways there are non-Indians holding posts, notoriously superfluous. A radical pruning at the top is necessary, but the present mentality of the Railway Board is to 'axe' from the bottom adding to the unemployed list just those sons of the soil who, when thrown out of work, have no option but to starve. The Chetty Committee's recommendations are sensible but will Government accept them?

There is plenty of opportunity for immediate Indianisation if Government really mean to meet adequately the repeated national demand. Six Agents are shortly to retire. Why should their places be not filled up by Indians? There are sufficient number of Indians, adequately trained and with experience of railway service, now available to fill these posts with distinction. If recruitment from England is stopped and Indians are encouraged to enter the railway service of their own country, the economy in salaries will be counted in crores. As the Chetty Committee point out, the total cost of salaries for all staff is 32 crores. Out of this colossal sum "the wages bill of staff drawing less than Rs. 50 amounts to 14 crores." Why should not summary reduction in salaries take place for posts carrying salaries of say, Rs. 500, and over, many of these posts, notably of the Divisional Superintendents, being abolished, instead of the Railway Board driving into unemployment and consequent starvation the poor subordinate staff upon whom the 'axe' has so far fallen heavily?

URGENT NEED.

In his inaugural address at the Bombay Swadeshi Exhibition at Madhav Baug which opened on Tuesday, Mr. Sen-Gupta emphasized how urgent was the need in India of stimulating the spirit of 'Swadeshi'. He recalled the lead given by Bengal in the use by Indians of the products of their country when that province, as a protest against the imposition of the Partition, initiated the movement for a boycott of British goods on a large and effective scale. But the boycott is the negative aspect of a movement which aims at the fullest use by the nationals of a land of their country's manufactures. "Swadeshi" is the positive aspect of the movement and it is an encouraging sign of the times that Indian youth are taking active part in the promotion of that spirit. The "Swadeshi" exhibitions now held at important centres in the country have a great educative effect on the people, apart from their valuable practical side of enabling the indigenous manufacturer and the consumer to come into direct contact. In the arrangements for the better organisation of the sale of indigenous products educated Indian women are showing a welcome and constructive interest. The success of 'Swadeshi', a concern run by Indian women in Bombay and Poona, is an indication that the idea of patronising indigenous goods has caught on. A directory of goods manufactured in India, issued through an authorised source, in the principal vernaculars will go a long way in accelerating the "Swadeshi" movement.

Trifles

"Champion Born and Bred in India, Recent Improvements In the Airedale".—Anglo-India.

It is to be hoped that a claim on their behalf will immediately be lodged for separate representation.

• • •

"Teresina, Charley's Mount, Ut Major, Rustom Pasha and Mumaz have been among the best shown winners that have come from Whatcombe on behalf of the Aga Khan."

What about the other stable nprovised in Whatname?

• • • •

I am really much concerned over the aggressive attitude adopted by the caste, Hindus of Madras against the Adi-Dravids and their procession.

It is most reprehensible. That goes without saying.

It must be put a stop to. That too goes without saying.

• • • •

But what I do most strongly urge is that the culprits who are at the back of the unfortunate repression of the Adi-Dravids must be hunted out and given exemplary punishment. A thorough nquiry must immediately be held nto the real causes—human as well as circumstantial. I am glad hat Sir C. P. R. is now free from his Executive duties. He should, herefore, be called upon to preside over it.

• • • •

"Wandering from one unsettled ssue to another, the Federal Structure Committee....." Evening News.

Tut, tut. Don't give the game away.

• • • •

"Now that Lord Melchett and Mr. Runciman are working to orbid luxury imports altogether... ."—London Correspondent of the 'Statesman."

I remember with a deep sense of relief (1) that Mr. A. H. Ghazlavi has already reached London and (2) that the last consignment will land in England before Parliament meets.

By the way, what would be the position of Mr. Jinnah, who proposes to stay on, after the others have been sent back?

• • • •

"The Papal Nuncio has been requested to intervene and solve the (Irish) difficulties on 'Christian lines'"

Wasn't something of the sort attempted, in another connection, sometime about 1914?

The result was so very successful that it is most solemnly celebrated on X'tian lines on November 11.

• • •

Says an Artist's Model: "Posing, you know, is really hard work, necessitating prolonged muscular exertion and nervous control."

My friend Simla Circles, who is the leader of Indo-British cubist-cum-suppressionist school, differs emphatically from this view. He claims that the thing comes almost natural to his own models as well as to those belonging to the rival schools of Lahore and Nagpur.

My friend also suggests that Chelsea must take advantage of the opportunity that will never occur again and see for themselves the models exhibited not a hundred miles away from them.

• • • •

In granting a divorce to a bank clerk, a Berlin Court has ruled that a wife must clean her husband's shoes."

I do not trust myself to expressing my opinion on a Court that legally compels additions to the wife's armoury. But I sincerely congratulate the bank clerk on his very timely escape.

SALES OF KHADI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In to-day's number of "The Chronicle," Mr. Kothari announces that "Rs. 8,20,000 worth of Khadi has been sold"; but he does not take the public into confidence as to how this figure is arrived at. The important point the public is interested to know, is the exact amount of Khadi sold "within the stipulated time";—to use the phrase of Mahatma Gandhi in the same connection reported in a cable from London, published also to-day. He must give us that figure with its details so that one can judge the results of the Gandhi Jayanti Week. There is, obviously, no point in telling the public long after the stipulated period is over that the contemplated sales have taken place; for so long as the Khadi production continues so long there will be more or less sales of Khadi and, therefore, within a shorter or longer period, there "will" be sales of 15 lacs worth of Khadi.

And when I say all this, I do not suggest even for a moment that the sales of Khadi should not be pushed on; Khadi must flourish. But the essence of the programme was time and a programme must have a finality. Why fight shy of the fact, if it falls short of expectation?—Yours, etc.,

MATHOORADAS TRICAMJEE.

October 21.

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

SHOULD GANDHIJI HAVE GONE TO LONDON?

(BY T. K. SHAHANI.)

(By Air Mail.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

A gloom seems to have been cast over most of the Indians who are now assembled in London. The Minorities Committee meeting of yesterday, presided over by the Prime Minister, may well be called epoch-making; for the humiliation and obloquy felt by the Indian Nationalists who listened to the Prime Minister's admonitary and oppressive speech could have only one effect, viz., a grim determination to root out the canker of communalism in India—and, if possible, never to make England the arbiter of India's fate. Perhaps it may be well for India's honour if the curtain dropped on the Conference stage once for all and actors, prompters, stage-managers—one and all trooped out to sink into oblivion—which would be a merciful verdict that most of them deserve. If we are really not a nation, as the last public communalist wrangle will still have us believe, in the name of decency let us have our dirty linen washed in our own country—and have done with the claim of equal partnership in the Commonwealth of Nations etc., etc., when our despicable position, as revealed at St. James's Palace yesterday, entitles us at best to severe cudgelling in a hard school of adversity which should teach us a sense of brotherhood—though in distress.

MAHATMAJI'S POSITION.

Will the Conference break when the British Government, as they say, are determined to see, in their way, of course, that Government of India does move on in the direction of "expansion of liberty"? Yes, it will break or worse than break if only Mahatma Gandhi chose to withdraw from the oppressively uncongenial scene that, at least in the eye of the casual observer, seems to dwarf his personality day after day. If he is only "a delegate among delegates" from India, as the "London Times" prefers to make out, perhaps not much will be lost so far as this tinkering work of constitution-making goes on. In absence of the Fundamentals settled one way or the other—and the settlement of that essence is as far off to-day as it was on the day he first spoke out at the Federal Structure Committee,—it is difficult to see what contribution he is really going to make to absolutely technical details like the Federal Finance, the Federal Court and the application of Federal laws in the Provinces and States etc., etc., Ceaseless efforts are made every day with increasing intensity, to create an impression here that he represents only a section of the country—possibly irreconcilables whom it may be best to leave alone. Believers there are, who, on the other hand, do not hesitate to apply to him, in the language of the Bible the devout utterance "Ecce Homo". They go the length of recalling the happy little reference in the life of Sri Krishna in the Bhagwat, how the momentary relaxing of the tip of his little finger nearly brought the mountain down on the head of the village-folk whose foolish concert led them to believe that the strength of their mortal arms and crude staffs did all the impossible work of lifting the rock overhead. Hero-worship apart, the lamentable fact cannot be disguised that Mahatma's continued jostling against countless and well-organised forces—all centred now in London—may ere long, do much to lower the

(Continued on page 8).

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN IRELAND?

—:o:—

PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIO-HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

(BY "CHRONICLER")

If the sudden and dramatic development of the Irish Free State politics culminating in the passage in the Dail of what is termed as the Public Safety Act has surprised a world, already preoccupied with its own troubles, the feeling of surprise ought to give place to one of apprehension after the perusal of the so-called Pastoral (there is a touch of Irish humour in that, certainly!) read in all the Catholic Churches on the 18th instant under the orders of the Archbishop and his lesser colleagues in the Order.

WHERE'S THE GUNMAN?

The Irish Pastoral is an echo of the Papal Encyclical against socialism which was issued only recently, rendered in lurid, local colours. "A campaign of revolution and communism, if allowed to run its course unchecked, must end in ruining Ireland body and soul", the inspired prophets warn describing the menace as an attempt to "impose upon Catholic soil of Ireland the same materialist regime which, with its fanatical hatred of God, now dominates Russia and threatens to dominate Spain." We have not heard so far of any acts of terrorism organised by the Irish gunmen (a gentry usually consisting of many types) against which the Cosgrave Ministry is adopting extreme, executive measures and the fact, indeed, of the Act encountering a volume of opposition within the Dail justifies scepticism in regard to any real existence of terrorist plans.

REAL SITUATION.

One can only surmise in these circumstances, that the drive that is being launched against the so-called terrorists and (as the Catholic Church would have it) nihilists and all the anti-religious forces of revolution is directed against the opponents of the Cosgrave regime. This regime, it would appear, is solidly backed by the Church and a community of vested interests that naturally regard every manifestation of popular and working-class discontent as an anti-social menace. It is not improbable that the Irish gunman should appear on the scene in the post-Revolution Ireland: only, this time, he would have a different role to play. The patriotic insurrection is a thing of the past now that the country has long been freed from the British political domination: the cry of 'Gunman' can now only mean that Ireland, impoverished and miserable through a centuries' process of foreign political domination, has reached a point in economic situation where the reaction takes the form of violent outbreak.

NATIONALISM AND THE CHURCH.

So that, what is happening in Ireland is happening in England

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Unity In Britain!

Mr. MacDonald deserted the Labour Party to achieve "unity," which is also his slogan during the General Election. One response to his call is that out of the five candidates for two English Universities seats the Conservatives have put up two, although Mr. MacDonald's faithful lieutenant, Sir William Jowitt, is also in the field. More significant still is the rejoinder of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor-to-be in the National Government to the letter written by the Chancellor in support of "all National Government candidates." How Mr. Snowden will react to Mr. Chamberlain's insistence on Tariffs is too much of a pathetic irony to be suitable for amusing speculations. But the latter's outspokenness is going to create complications during the Election. And when Parliament reassembles! The prospects of "National Unity" are bright indeed!!

Mr. James Douglas And God.

Mr. James Douglas is a man of God. He is also the editor of Lord Beaverbrook's "Sunday Express." Opinions may differ as to whether he edits that paper to oblige the Deity or only to please Lord Beaverbrook and satisfy his own "spiritual" impulses. But there is no one better qualified to be "overwhelmed" by "the spiritual picture of the new world of science" painted by General Smuts in his address to the British Association. Nor is there anyone better able to explain God. Says Mr. Douglas, 'God reveals himself through science as well as through religion. He also reveals Himself through poetry, through art, through music, through philosophy, through language, literature, culture, civilisation, society, the State, law, architecture, morals and the whole realm of spiritual values." All this is most spiritual, a credit to the faith that is in Mr. James Douglas. But it is a little curious—or is it because General Smuts' picture had "overwhelmed my imagination"?—that Mr. Douglas should have omitted to mention the main medium of Divine revelation—Imperialism.

Jobs For Communities.

The demand made on behalf of the Muslims of Kashmir in a memorial to the Maharaja justly include special educational facilities to Muslims in the shape of special schools, scholarships, stipends, etc. Such special encouragement, however, should not be confined to any one community or class, but to all backward classes. The demand made in the memorial for 'communal proportion in all grades of Services, is an unreasonable demand, whether it is made by one community or another, in Kashmir, or Hyderabad or British India. The demoralisation that must follow communalism in the Services, may be gauged by the claim made in the memorial in question that the basis of recruitment should be "minimum qualification" and not the maximum available qualification and that "Matriculate Muslims to have preference over non-Muslim Graduates excepting where technical qualifications are needed." Concessions like these are hardly calculated to encourage backward communities to make the best use of the special educational facilities provided to them and to come up at any time to the level of progressive communities.

Equality Of Sacrifice.

The Maharaja of Mysore may be congratulated on his decision to forego Rs. 2,00,000 from the privy purse. He wishes to "associate himself with the measures adopted to meet the emergency that has arisen and share with his people in the sacrifice demanded of them." The decision as well as the motive prompting it does him credit and may well be emulated by other Princes. But the Princes, the zamindars, high-salaried officials will have to forego a great deal more than they might now imagine, if they really wish to share and reduce the people's "sacrifice." A cut of 5 per cent. in a poor man's income is a greater sacrifice than a cut of 50 per cent. in the incomes of Princes and zamindars and the rich in general. It would be good for the people all over the country to demand a speedy, if not an immediate approximation to the scale of salaries suggested by the Congress.

ROUND ABOUT PERSIA.

:o:

Jottings From The Middle East

(BY—G. K. N.)

Persia is going to give an impetus to the study of French in secondary schools. The Minister of Public Instruction has formed a commission from among all the Persian and European Professors employed in Teheran who will take proper measures for the selection of appropriate books for study.

Note:—This is an obvious mistake. English is proving of far greater utility to the Persians themselves not only in the south but even when they proceed to Europe. Since the War the insistence by America of all the correspondence being conducted alternatively in English has greatly exalted the status of the language in the world. From the commercial standpoint, it is common knowledge that business-houses in Germany now invariably send their catalogues and conduct their correspondence in English for foreigners. And even the French merchants see themselves compelled to issue an English duplicate of their French advertisements.

According to the "Ettelaat" it is learnt from Paris that the Persian Legation in the city is actively engaged in choosing two professors, one for mathematics and another for natural history for the Persian Education Service.

A glass factory is to be established in Abyek, the material for which will be purchased in Russia.

The Persian papers are clamouring for some law to moderate the present prevailing exhorbitant house-rents.

The Persian and Soviet authorities at Meshed are consulting the question of dividing water between the Persian and Russian cultivators.

Agha Samii, the Governor-General of Azerbaijan, was deputed to Umriah which is now called Rezaieh, to inquire into grievances of the city.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS.

This week the mail is full of very interesting news regarding archaelogical finds in Persia. According to a report received from Damghan, the American Mission at Hesartapeh has discovered a hall, 98 metres square, of high historical interest. With regard to the discoveries at Tahep-hesar by the archaeological mission directed by M. Schmidt of Philadelphia it has discovered 200 tums which have skeleton about which are scattered lances with double points, swords, buckles dating from a period before Islam. The mission has also discovered vasses; but the most fine discovery is that of a palace with brilliant decoration belonging to the Sesanian period. The relevant authorities are examining the request by a Swedish scientific society, asking for permission for archaeological researches in Persia. It is announced, according to the "Shafaq-Sorkh" from Nehavand that M. Gerog Conteau of the Louvre of Paris is engaged in an extensive archaelogical study which has also engaged the attentions of M. Godad. Director of Antiquarian research.

Note:—Persia was solicited both by France and Germany for a monopoly of archoeological excavations. At one time it seems that Professor Herzfeld was given the sole authority to make antiquarian inquiries. But M. Godad now appears to be also in the service of the Persian Government. The Americans are, of course, laying bare the past of Persia at their own cost. Prof. Herzfeld has been issuing an important, serial publication of the results of his own explorations. It is much to be hoped that Prof. Aurel Stiene, who by a strange misunderstanding has not been permitted to crown his life-work in Central Asia, might be induced by the Persian Government to resume his brilliant survey of the whole of Persian Seistan.

PRIMITIVE WATER SUPPLY.

According to the "Shafaq-Sorkh", two engineers sent by the Belgium Government arrived at Teheran to study the question of the installation of electric tramway company as also for arrangement of the city's water supply.

Note:—In the connection of water supply of the cities of Persia, a lover of truth, and not a mere adulator of the present regime, might be permitted to quote the opinion of Professor Qureshi which has put the reality in the most polite form. Says Prof. Qureshi:—

"Persia has not yet adopted a scientific system of supplying wholesome water for drinking purposes. Tap water, he said, is unknown except in Birjand. Water generally flows through open canals running along the roads and the streets for all purposes. The richer classes in the cities generally arrange to get water from sources which are supposed to be unpolluted but the majority drink just canal water."

The trial of the head of finance in Qum and two of his accomplices, charged with malversation, has commenced in the Criminal Court.

Note:—I prefer to spell Qum. The Persians, who have a peculiar way of pronouncing Arabic vocables transcribe it Ghom.

According to the "Shafaq-Sorkh" in consequence of the importation during the last few days, of large quantities of fabrics from Russia and also due to the fall of the sterling the price of fabrics, woollen and cotton have gone down.

FALL OF STERLING.

In consequence of the fall of the sterling, the commercial transactions have been completely stopped in the bazaar, according to the "Iran". The prices of some of the foreign articles have been lowered. The Russian products, on the other hand, especially sugar have gone up. The fall of the sterling would appear to have created two schools of thoughts in Persia. The "Iran" conducted by Mr. Rehnuma, is gravely purturbed, and it vehemently questions the authority of the British to allow the Persian gold in British banks to be affected by the change of their currency. In the course of a long article it protests:—

"We cannot sacrifice our gold reserve for measures on part of Britain, having for their object the safeguarding of the interests of Great Britain. Our credit in the British banks being in gold we must be paid in gold. The interior situation of England can have no interest for us."

On the other hand, the "Safaq-Sorkh" takes a calm and philosophic view that whatever may happen to the pound sterling the Persian Gold Reserve in the banks of Great Britain must remain unaffected and untouched. The "Kushes" also refers to the fall of the pound sterling and the grave consequences which might lead to Persian commerce and hopes that the Persian authorities will take timely and proper measures to avoid a crisis, especially with regard to the gold reserve deposited in the British banks.

The Persian Government has under consideration the renewal of the contracts of the two German engineers, Clerice and Berger.

RUSSIA'S FRIENDLY GESTURE.

It was announced from Paris that Agha Taimurtash, Minister of Court, after having settled the question of education of the heir-apparent, the young Prince Shahnour, at Lausanne has returned to Paris. In the Majlis complementary speeches were made by the Deputies regarding the courteousness of the Soviet authorities on the occasion of the passing of the heir-apparent on his way to Lausanne through the Soviet territory when at Baku, as a mark of honour to the Persian Prince all the Persian prisoners were liberated. It is a gesture, said Mr. Fahimi, which will bind the two countries closer together, showing, as it did, that Persian subjects can live tranquilly in Russia and "vice versa".

In the same session of the Majlis, Dr. Malek-Zadeh protested against the exhorbitant prices of medicines especially quinine, which is so indispensable in cases of malaria.

NEW MARRIAGE LAWS.

According to the "Ettelaat" the Minister of Justice is engaged in framing rules for the special tribunal, which will put into operation new law regarding marriage, which will come into effect from October 23.

Note:—In the matter of marriages, Persia has stolen a long march of India. While we are toying here with the Sarda Act, it has decided that no valid marriages can be performed except as between males who are 18 and above, and females who are at least 16. It has also provided that a certificate for the fitness of marriage has to be produced. Matrimony seems to have gone altogether out of the jurisdiction of Islamic ecclesiastics, and has become the case of the secular authorities. Divorce too will be permitted on proper grounds to both the contracting sexes.

A Teheran journal contains an advertisement from a young man seeking employment. He has received superior education and is versed in Persian, German, French and Russian languages.

The "Tchech Numa", which is a Persian paper published in Cairo, states that the Persian Government has under consideration the application of several bodies including Zeckoslovakia and the representatives of Jews in Central Europe soliciting immigration, in one case amounting to 5,000 souls, into Persia.

DR. TAGORE'S POST OFFICE

(IN GUJRATI)

And a few Select items from the last festival will be repeated at public request by

THE FELLOWSHIP STUDENTS At The

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE on Saturday, 24th October

Time:—5 P. M. to 7-30 P. M.

RATES:-Rs. 3, 2, 1 and As. 8. Children Half Rate.

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OPERA HOUSE, Between 6 P.M. and 7 P.M.

CHARKA & HINDI

Sjt Nagindas Master On Their Significance

GANDHI SEVA MANDAL'S DASARA ; SAMMELAN

The Gandhi Seva Mandal celebrated the Dasara Sammelan in a practical and impressive way. The new office of the Mandal in Bhageshwar Bhuwan was declared opened by Sjt. Bhaoo Saheb Shinde, members of the Mandal displaying great enthusiasm on the occasion.

At 10 a.m. the opening ceremony of Hindi and Charkha classes was performed in the Municipal School Building opposite Bhageshwar Bhuwan by Sjt. Nagindas Master vice-President, B. P. C. C. Sjt. Nagindas dwelt upon the significance of the Charkha and the national language and said that Mahatmaji would be highly pleased by such constructive activities of the Mandal and the praiseworthy impetus given to it by the Municipal Schools Committee. He said that the activities of the Mandal in celebrating the "National Ganesh Utsav" particularly for the removal of untouchability and the "Gandhi Week" particularly for Khaddar by hawking it from door to door to the tune of Rs. 2,500 would certainly make anybody proud of it and thanked the Mandal for giving him this opportunity to open the new classes.

APPEAL TO LADY TEACHERS AND GIRLS.

The President appealed to the lady teachers and girls in the school who had largely assembled there to avail themselves of the unique opportunity of rendering the best national services to the country through "Charkha" and also emphasised the need of the spread of the Hindi language as a medium for social life and as indispensable for national unity.

At the end, Sjt. Bhaoosaheb Shinde thanked the members of the Municipal Schools Committee and the president of the meeting for supporting the Mandal.

In the evening, Dasara Sammelan was arranged by the Mandal at Worli Koliwada. Not less than five hundred people had attended the functions. Speakers of the Mandal impressed upon them to carry out the constructive programme of the Congress for which the Mandal has been founded.

The president Sjt. Kisanrao Patil then appealed to the audience to wear Khaddar and remove untouchability which was a greatest blot to the Hindu Religion.

The Sammelan then dispersed.

BODY OF PRIEST EXHUMED

Bangalore Sensation

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 19.

Yesterday afternoon all of a sudden hundreds of people rushed to see the body of a priest exhumed from the Church Yard Grave. It was rumoured that the body was quite fresh and intact and a miracle had taken place. However the fact turned out to be that as the deceased priest was a very old pastor at Pondicherry, his parish wanted his remains to be interred there. Consequently special permission had to be obtained to open the grave after the lapse of just 13 months.

Yesterday morning the grave was opened and in the presence of a number of priests and nuns of St. Martha's Hospital where the Rev. Father had died, the body was exhumed. The exposed parts of the body viz., the face and legs had almost decomposed and the portions which had been clothed were also in a state of decomposition. The remains were closed in an air-tight box and in the evening they were conveyed to Pondicherry.

TOLERANT HINDUISM.

Sjt. Nariman's Tribute That Is A Rebuke.

"HARIJAN" MELA IN ORTHODOX LOCALITY

A great practical step which can be called a definite measure of success was taken in the Congress propaganda regarding the removal of untouchability when the residents of Shastri Hall, which is an orthodox Hindu locality, themselves invited a Mela (singing party) of "Harijans" to come into their wadi on Tuesday night on the occasion of Dassara Holiday. This incident has a peculiar significance since on one or two previous occasions, the Mela was refused admission because the hold of orthodoxy was strong. The opinion, however, of the younger section and of not a few of the other section as well was slowly changing in favour of the removal of untouchability and the tangible result of it could be see in the willingness with which the residents of the Hall all of whom are high-class Brahmins welcomed these "Harijan" friends in their midst, on the night of Dassara.

TOLERANCE OF HINDUISM.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman, presided over the function and congratulated the residents on their having won a battle for the Congress. Sjt. Nariman in his speech remarked that the best and the most unmistakable feature of Hinduism was its special tolerance. That was why Zoroastrians, the religion to which he belonged, had lived in India with their Hindu brethren on terms of perfect equality and friendliness. How can a religion which was tolerant even to the members of the other fold to be so intolerant to a section of its own? Intolerance was weakness that had crept in the fold of Hinduism and it had got to be eradicated. He was glad that the residents of Shastri Hall had taken up a practical step in the eradication of that evil. He hoped that this would be taken by the other section of the orthodoxy as an object lesson to be copied in the interests of btoh religion and nation.

ARYA MITRA MELA.

The Arya Mitra Mela of Thana which was specially called for the purpose and which consisted exclusively of Harijans gave an interesting programme for over three hous to the delight of all.

Sjt. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the B. P. C. C. thanked the boys and girls of the Mela on behalf of the Congress for the entertainment they had given. He also thanked the leaders of the Shastri Hall for the courage they had shown in inviting the Mela.

Bombay Workers Give Hearty Send-Off To Meerut Prisoners

"FRONTIER MAIL" LEAVES TO STRAINS OF "RED FLAG"

Amidst strains of the "Internationale" and the "Red Flag" sung by hundreds of workers the Frontier Mail steamed out of the Bombay Central on Wednesday, as it carried amongst its passengers three Meerut prisoners Hutchinson, Ghate and M. G. Desai from Bombay.

It will be recalled that Hutchinson was on short convalscent trip to Bombay after his recent illness in the Meerut jail. Though shattered in health Hutchinson looked much better than what he appeared when he arrived in Bombay two months ago.

M. G. Desai and S. V. Ghate were on a week's holiday in Bombay as the Court was closed for Puja holidays.

A large number of friends and relatives of the three Meerut prisoners were present to give a send-off to them and for nearly half an hour the station atmosphere rang with working-class slogans like "Down with the Union Jack" "Up with Red Flag" and "Long Live Revolution."

RETRENCHMENT IN JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

A special retrenchment committee consisting of the Chief Justice and three other Judges met yesterday when it is understood they made a preliminary survey of the possibilities of retrenchment in the judicial department, both city and mofussil.—A.P.

MURDER AND RAPINE BY BURMESE REBELS.

RANGOON, Oct. 21.

A number of dacoities and murders are reported to-day from the disturbed areas. Of these crimes six were committed by the same gang of rebels belonging to the district. In one case in Allenmyo area in Thayetmyo five villagers were murdered and 32 houses burnt down, while in another case in Paukkaung area in Prome District a headman was seriously wounded and his son murdered.—A.P.

"ABSOLUTELY ILLEGAL"

Seizure Of Amraoti Congress Report

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI TO MOVE HIGH COURT

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Oct. 21.

Legal opinion here is that the seizure of the copies of Satyagraha Campaign Report of Amraoti District by police authorities is absolutely illegal.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has consented to move the High Court in this connection.

The Committee, comprising of Messrs. S. V. Gokhale and G. G. Bhojraj, appointed by the Executive of the Berar P.C.C. has forwarded the complaints of the breaches of Delhi Agreement in Berar to the Commissioner for consideration.

MR. KASHIRAM ON HUNGER STRIKE

Case Against Him A "Cock & Bull" Story

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, Oct. 17.

At to-day's hearing of the case against Mr. Kashiram, in the Court of the Joint Magistrate, Mr. W. Lewys-Lloyd, in goal, the accused gave his oral statement. He pleaded 'Not guilty,' saying that the whole case against him was a 'cock and bull' story, set up in order to win rewards from the Government. He said he had no connection with the alleged incident.

It is learnt that Mr. Kashiram has gone on hunger-strike since this morning, as a protest against not being treated by the gaol medical authorities, for pain in and swollen testicles. He also alleged that no medical aid was being given him for other troubles.

PRISONERS' DEFENCE COMMITTEE FORMED.

A Cawnpore Political Prisoners' Defence Committee was formed to-day at a meeting held at Guru Raghubardayal Misra's Rashtriya Vidyalaya. Pt. Jagdamba Prasad Misra 'Hitaishi' was elected President, Mr. Harihar Nath Shastri Vice-President, Mr. Gangashai Chaube Secretary, Pt. Bhu Deva Vidyalankar Treasurer and 11 other members including Maulana Hasrat Mohani.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN A VACANT HOUSE.

Last night, at about 8-30 p.m. a bomb exploded at Latouche Road, in a vacant house. A very loud report was heard. A Police Sub-Inspector arrived on the spot and made enquiries. Nothing except some rages were found.

FRONTIER CONGRESS DISPUTES

PESHAWAR, Oct. 21.

Khan Aligul Khan and other prominent Congressmen in a statement to the press deny that the gulf between them and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's Party has been bridged. On the contrary they say that the differences have not only remained unsettled, but the attitude of Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his party in connection with the formation of a new committee has further accentuated them.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan they allege has formed a jirga of his own with headquarters in his village of Utmanzai and without consulting Congressmen he has nominated office-holders and members of the new jirga. In view of this attitude towards the local Congressmen those nominated have refused to accept nominations. The old Afghan jirga still exists and its executive is refusing to resign. Concluding the statement says that the new provisional committee is formed not in accordance with the instructions of the General Secretary of the A. I. C. C.

Khan Saadulla Khan, General Secretary of the new provisional transitional committee on the other hand affirms that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has acted strictly in the spirit of the letter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, General Secretary, A. I. C. C. authorising him to form a new committee, that he had full authority by the resolution of the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. for closing the old Committee in order to carry on the Congress work in the Frontier and that the members of the old Executive having resigned, there was no option but to form a new Congress Committee which was duly formed on the 15th instant.—A.P.

NAGPUR COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR CITY. Oct. 20.

Nagpur Cotton market opened to-day being Dasarah Day, the Opening Rate was Rs. 55-4-0 per khandi.

MR JINNAH'S REPLY TO SIR C SETALVAD

Gives "Correct Version" Of His Speech At Muslim Students' Union

WHAT HE REALLY SAID ABOUT HINDUS

HIS DESIRE IS TO SEE ACCREDITED MUSLIM ORGANISATION FOR COMMUNAL ADVANCEMENT NOT FOR FIGHTING HINDUS.

Mr. Jinnah, in an interview to Reuter's said:—

"From the mail papers I find that my speech before the Muslim Students' Union in Bombay on 4th September was reported in some newspapers in bits and some important matters are absolutely incorrect. In view of the criticism that it has evoked and particularly that of my friend, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, I feel I must give a correct version of those points to which exception has been taken. The first thing attributed to me was: "The entire Hindu community is absolutely foolish."

"AN UNTRUE STATEMENT."

This is untrue. What I said was that "those Hindus who were coming in the way of settlement were ill-advised and extremely foolish. I think I am not wrong in saying that Sir C. Setalvad himself has used much stronger language against those Hindus whom he has characterised as of Hindu Mahasabha mentality, and with whose statement he dissociated himself. Had I not faith in the better mind of Hindus I would cease talking about Settlement.

The second point attributed to me in the statement is 'that Hindus are aiming at obtaining a constitution which will enable them to tyrannise over Mussalmans."

What I said was that majorities are likely to tyrannise over minorities. It was, therefore, necessary to provide safeguards and inspire a sense of security in the minds of minorities. Sir C. Setalvad himself recognises that position, and did much to help the solution of the problem at the Round Table Conference last year. He knows his sound advice was not accepted by a large body of Hindus.

NO FIGHTING WITH HINDUS.

The third point attributed to me was that I incited Mussalmans to organise and to fight the Hindus! This is equally untrue. What I said was that in these modern days of Government (here I was referring to Bombay) it is essential for Mussalmans to have an accredited Musalman organisation which did not exist. If Mussalmans wanted their opinion to be considered, the only course open was to create an accredited political body which did not exist in Bombay.

And the fourth point attributed to me was that if as a result of the Round Table Conference India gets a Constitution which the Hindus want, the Muslims will obstruct and break it within a week". This is equally untrue. What I said was "If a Constitution was created against the will of 80 million of people and forced upon them, it would break down within a week."

NOT A PURELY SOCIAL FUNCTION.

The last point about which Sir C. Setalvad has thought it fit to rebuke me was that this was purely a social function and not a proper occasion for a political speech. This is not correct. As a matter of fact, the previous speeches, including that of the Chairman, who happened to be Acting Judge of the High Court, in welcoming me, struck political notes, and it was intended to hear from me what the situation was that we had to face at the resumed sitting of R. T. C.

In conclusion, I regret that an experienced politician of the eminence of Setalvad should have worked himself up to fury and indulge in criticism which is not worthy of him, relying on scrappy and unauthorised reports of my speech.—Reuter.

COLOUR OF SEVA DAL UNIFORM.

Dr. N. S. Harditar, Organising Secretary, Hindustani Seva Dal writes:—

In the last week of September I had sent to all Provincial Congress Committees, Seva Dal Boards and the All-India Spinners' Association branches in the country a sample of blue cloth to be used by the Sainiks and Instructors of the Seva Dal, for their uniforms. Therein I had also given them the description of its process. But as I am getting complaints for not receiving either the samples or the description I am now writing this.

The colour of uniform is called "Seva Dal Blue". It is not dark blue nor is it navy blue. It is pale blue. I am sending samples of this cloth again to all Provinces. The method of getting this colour is as follows:—

Colour:—Indunthren Navy Blue.
Percentage—5 per cent.
Process:—I. N. Process R—Paste.

If the cloth is dyed according to this process we will get the shade of the "Seva Dal Blue". It is better that the cloth is dyed in a mill in large quantities. The All-India Spinners' Association branches will most willingly undertake this work provided either the Provincial Seva Dals or Provincial Congress Committees give them an idea of the yardage that is required. The Khaddar that is to be used for shirts should be of single thread and for shorts, caps and putties should be of double thread. That too must be selected before the order is placed by the organisations concerned.

I see that on the 17th of this month the All-India Spinners' Association from Ahmedabad has sent a sample of blue shade fixed for the Seva Dal Volunteers. Evidently the A.I.S.A. Office at Ahmedabad has not received my letter addressed to them in the third week of September cancelling the order placed with them regarding the colour. Hence they have dyed khaddar in deep blue and sent sample of the same recently to all Provincial Congress Committees. I am sorry for it. That is not the prescribed colour. The colour that is prescribed is called "Seva Dal Blue" and samples of this blue cloth is again being sent by me. The process of colouring of Khaddar is given above so that there be no misunderstanding. The samples sent by me show the real shade of the Hindustani "Seva Dal blue."

If any one desires to have samples let them write to the Dal's Office either at Hubli or Bombay. We will willingly send them the Blue Uniform is not to be used by those who do not hold Seva that certificates. Therefore, I appeal to all A.I.S.A. branches to see that they do not sell it to ordinary customers.

H. D. RAJAH'S WRECKED HEALTH

Five Attacks Of Acute Dysentry

SECLUDED LIFE IN YERAVDA JAIL

The Publicity Officer, People's Battalion wdites:—

Mr. Naravane, ex-Dictator of the G Ward Congress Committee, who was released from Yerawada Jail in the last week of September, interviewed by me, had very disquieting news to report about the health of Mr. H. D. Rajah, founder of the People's Battalion, who was sentenced on the 1st November 1930 to three years' R. I., and has not yet been released.

Said Mr. Naravne, "During the last eleven months that Mr. Rajah has been in the Yerawda Jail, he had five attacks of acute dysentry, each lasting for over three weeks. During the course of such ailments, he was treated in the Jail Hospital, but used to be sent back to his cell immediately dysentry had stopped, and made to eat the usual C Class food, when the same food was working havoc with his system. As a result he has been consideably emaciated"

NO RELEASE UNDER TRUCE.

"Mr. Rajah continues to be locked up in the 'Separate' cell and is denied any intercourse with other prisoners among whom are some Congress workers who have not been released under the Truce, as also a few Martial Law prisoners from Sholapur. This secluded life is also having a disastrous effect on his health."

Mr. Naravne added that Mr. Rajah's health has been completely wrecked, and expressed his grave apprehension that if Mr. Rajah continues to be in the same condition in which he to-day is, he might contract T. B. in a very short time.

JOHNSON'S

PERMANENT BRILLIANT

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WANTED AGENTS everywhere.

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"ABUSED BY POLICE AND ASKED TO FETCH MORE MONEY."

Bardoli Peasants' Search For Money-Lenders.

(From Our Correspondent).

BARDOLI, October 20.

The Bardoli Inquiry Committee reassembled to-day after an adjournment of two days. After finishing the cross-examination of the witnesses from Timberva village, the Court took up the village Pardi. A little change was introduced in the proceedings of the Court by Dewan Bahadur Tharkarram, the Government Counsel. Uptil now he used to cross-examine the witneases after their examinations-in-chief were over. But from to-day, he consented immediately to cross-examine a witness as soon as his examination-in chief was over. Another noteworthy fact about to-day's sitting was that after an absence of nearly 5 days the revenue and police officers were all present in the Court.

The cross-examination of witnesses from Timberva being over, Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, the Congress Counsel, wanted information as to when the Government witnesses would appear in the witness-box. Mr. Gordon, the Inquiry Officer, on being requested to give his opinion, declared that he would announce it at the end of to-day's sittings.

WITNESSES FROM PARDI.

Sjt. Narottam Vithal, a witness from Pardi, in reply to questions put by Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, said: The police party raided our village early in the morning about 7 a.m. I was at home at that time. People were asked neither to take their cattle for grazing nor to go out into the fields for transplanting.

A police constable had taken his seat just opposite my house. At about 10 Vithal Harkha, the Police patel, came to me and said: "How long will you sit folded hands like this? Come on, let us find a way out." Whereupon 7 of us went to Patel's. We met there the sub-inspector and Mr. Dave, the Avalkarkun. We were called inside one by one. The sub-inspector abused and ordered me to fetch money somehow. I went from house to house in search of money, but all to no purpose. At last, I approached Keshav Bhaga, and entreated him to lend me Rs. 125. But he refused. When I persisted in my entreaties he lent me Rs. 30 only. This I got on condition of paying 6 per cent. interest. With this amount I went to Patel's, handed it over to the Avalkarkun, and demanded a receipt for the same. This was refused by the sub-inspector and I was pressed to pay more. I came home, but could not stir out on account of the presence of police. I could get out only at 4 p.m. when the police left our village."

"CAN'T STIR OUT WITHOUT PERMISSION."

The second witness examined, was Keshav Bhaga. Replying to Sjt. Bhulabhai's questions, the witness stated:—I was preparing to go out transplanting in my fields, when the police raided our village. I was stopped on my way by the constable, who said, 'I have orders not to allow you to stir out from the village, even though you have paid up all your revenue arrears.' 'You cannot even take out your buffaloes without the explicit orders of my Sahib.' So saying the police drove back my buffaloes in my house. I did not go out for permission, because I was thoroughly frightened by the show of the police force. Then the witness confessed to having lent Rs. 30 to the above-mentioned witness after persistent entreaties.

ABUSED BY POLICE.

The third witness, Khushal Morar said, he was abused for his inability to pay his dues by the sub-inspector of police and was sent home in company of two constables to fetch money. He also went from place to place in search of money. At last, one Natha Ambaidas obliged him with Rs. 30. This amount was too small for the sub-inspector of police, he he was, he said again, abused and asked to fetch more. Of course, the police escorted him home for the second time. He was disappointed beyond expression. He sat with folded hands and did not know what to do. At about 12 a.m. the police left him. But he was again sent for by the Talati who was at Khoj. He went there and the Talati gave him a receipt for Rs. 30.

"DON'T BUDGE AN INCH."

Jaga Morar, the next witness narrated his experience of the raid as follows:—

On the fateful day when I came out of my house, with a view to go to the fields, I saw three police men talking together. One of them came to my place. On being asked, he said, that he had orders to allow neither men nor cattle to stir out. He asked me as to whether I had paid up my dues. "No," said I. Thereupon he ordered me not to budge an inch from my place. I told him that this was 'zulum.' I have applied to the Collector for remission of my revenue, and the Mamlatdar has promised to recommend my application. I was surprised to hear such an order, so I demanded an explanation from the police patel. The patel asked me to pay up and I requested him to wait for 15 days by which time I hoped to get money. I have sold one of my fields to Natha Ambaidas for Rs. 1,182 to pay off my debts. The patel was unable to do anything in the matter, so I explained my difficulties to the head constable of police. He directed me to approach his superior officers.

BORROWED MONEY PAID UP.

I went to Natha Ambaidas and requested him to give me money. He paid me Rs. 50. With these and Rs. 25 which I had I went to Khoj to pay up my dues. This amount was insufficient to defray my revenue arrears, so I had to come back to fetch Rs. 25. I was let go, when I had paid the whole amount.

The last witness, Natha Ambaidas, had only 14 annas outstanding against his name. He had no knowledge of this. But he and his cattle were stopped all the same He was let go, only when he had paid this amount.

This finished Pardi village and Court rose for the day.

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN IRELAND?

(Continued from page 6.)

as well as in the countries of Western Europe with this difference that the constitutional machinery comes in the way, at least in the case of England, of an open establishment of dictatorship—an obstacle President Cosgrave is in the happy position to overlook or exploit in the interests of his Cabinet. The alarmist cry of the Irish Catholic Church proves that the crisis has come—a crisis in which her own interests are in imminent danger. In the Nationalist upheaval preceding and during the revolution the grip of the Church on the Irish peasantry was considerably weakened although it is only fair to admit that the individual priests stood by the people even when the institution assumed an apathetic attitude. The Irish Nationalists always bracketted Trinity College with Dublin Caste and there always ran an undercurrent of bitterness against the official Church for the power and partisanship in the struggle for freedom she exercised and even openly expressed.

IRISH CLERICALISM.

After the revolution and establishment of the Free State, the nation settled down to a normal and peaceful life. The absentee landlords, the older bourgeoisie, almost disappeared and the Cosgrave regime launched its programme of "reconstruction" including the electrification of the Shannon. Yet the after-effects of the revolution remained. Irish immigrants continued their forcible exile despite the embargo of American "quota"; the industrial workers and impoverished peasants had had the preoccupation of the revolution removed while the Church, for her part, tightened her grip on the populace. The Dail, filled with representatives of the oligarchic regime, proved her power, for instance, when the book censorship bill was passed. In vain did Yeats plead for literature and George Russell (A.E.) signed the death-warrant of his *Irish Statesman* by speaking for sane, enlightened and free Ireland.

CHURCH'S AMBITION.

The obscurantist attitude of the Irish Catholic Church is clearly defined in the official declaration quoted above and its reference to the Russian conditions and the Spanish situation proves her reactionary character. It is a profound irony that the Catholic Church should continue to exploit popular ignorance by dangling the Russian bogey and Russian 'materialism', while Mussolini is riding roughshod in defiance of the power of the Vatican and in the name of some of the provisions of the new Concordat! Her power broken once for all, the Church is playing the second fiddle in some of the backward Catholic countries in a desperate attempt to stabilise what power she possesses. The move involves a big stake and a risk that the Church may not be prepared to face. Who could have imagined Spain leading the organised forces of reform against the citadel of maedival power? Ireland is the next and last of these countries. Will the Church stem the slowly swelling tide of centuries' subjection and subservience in the age of proletarian awakening against the appalling back-ground of modern industrialism? We shall see.

"PREPARED FOR NEXT SATYAGRAHA"

Bombay's Protest Against Leaders' Arrest

"Open your morning newspapers any day and you will never miss the news of some arrests, some lathi charges or some other form of repression going on in every part of this unhappy country while the British Government is holding Round Table Conference with Mahatmaji for the transference of political power, the same Government is arresting the Indian patriots for sedition and awarding them punishment ranging from one year to 4 years Rigorous Imprisonment.' "With these words Sirdar Jamiat Singh who presided at a mass meeting at Chowpatty Sands held under the auspices of the Bombay Sikh Association, Akali Dal and Sikh Youngmen's Association, opened the proceedings. This meeting was held to protest against the arrest of Sirdar Kharak Singh under Section 124A, imprisonment of another Sikh Leader Sirdar Gopal Singh Qaumi for sedition and to protest against the Press Gag Bill and the New Ordinance of the Viceroy regarding Conspiracy Cases.

GREETINGS TO SARDAR KHARAK SINGH.

The first resolution was moved by Sirdar Singh, Joint Secretary of the Akali Dal and seconded by Mr. Abdul Majid "This public meeting sends its greetings and congratulations to Baba Kharak Singhji on his arrest in his old age for alleged sedition and assures him that the Bombay Sikhs are ever ready by his side to fight the freedom's battles.

(2) The second resolution reads "This public meeting highly appreciates the meritorious services rendered by S. Gopal Sinhgh Qaumi to the nation and conveys congratulations to Sirdar Sahib on his imprisonment several times."

Sirdar Ram Singh while moving the resolution said that S. Gopal Singh during the course of the last ten years had hardly remained a year outside the jail, and his present imprisonment was perhaps the tenth of the kind.

(3) The third resolution moved by Sirdar Ranbir Singh, B.A., Vice President of the Sikh Association and seconded by S. Amar Singh runs "This public meeting while congratulating Sirdar Kharak Singh Ji and S. Gopal Singh Qaumi on their arrest and imprisonment respectively for sedition condemns the Government's repressive policy and warns it that no amount of black repression can deter the Sikhs from fighting for the freedom's cause.

PRESS BILL CONDEMNED.

(4) The fourth resolution was reads "This meeting strongly protests against the passing by the Legislative Assembly of the Press Gag Bill and considers it as an attack on this liberty of the Press and urges Government for its immediate repeal.

(5) The fifth resolution was moved from the chair and unanimously passed "This meeting is of opinion that the latest ordinance issued by the Viceroy giving special powers to the Tribunal trying the Conspiracy cases is nothing short of injustice to the accused and for fair trial of the case the ordinary laws of the land should not be tampered with by arbitrary and uniust ordinances."

The President wound up the meeting exhorting the audience to be ready for the next Satyagraha War which was coming soon.

DR. AMBEDKAR REPUDIATED.

FULL CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA.

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, Oct. 20.

"Who is this Dr. Ambedkar we don't know him, he cannnot represent the Depressed classes his claim, that he would find place at the Round Table Conference if the Depressed classes were given a chance of electing their own representatives instead of being nominated by the Government is entirely baseless. Mahatma Gandhi truly represents the Depressed classes. We want immediate transfer of Political Power from the British to the Indian people. Mahatmaji's claim that the Congress stands for the Depressed classes is not false." These were some of the remarks made in the speeches at a meeting of the Cawnpore Scavengers' Union, on Sunday last.

Resolutions were adopted unanimously expressing a confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and regarding him as their true representative. They supported the Joint Electorates, and strongly opposed special safeguards for any community whatsoever. They further regretted that Ambedkar was unfairly opposing Mahatma Gandhi by pressing for the separate electorates in the name of "untouchables." The resolutions also declared that the Cawnpore sweepers disagreed with Dr. Ambedkar's policy, and that they did not regard him as their representative.

Congress And Workers.

SPEECHES AT FLAG SALUTATION

On the occasion of Rasara holiday there was an impressive flag salutation ceremony on Tuesday morning at DeLisle Road, in the open compound opposite Pralhad Mill. Mr. G. N. Desai, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C., hoisted the flag and he and Mr. C. K. Patil addressed a large gathering of mill workers who were present at the function and explained the position of the Congress in regard to the workers.

Mr. Desai laid emphasis on the importance of the occasion and said that in good old days this auspicious occasion was utilized for the exhibition of warlike activities. Even to-day that spirit was necessary for the non-violent war that they had undertaken. He then referred to the Mahatmaji's activities at the R.T.C. and said that only a united voice from India would strengthen his hands there.

Mr. Patil explained the Congress attitude in regard to the industrial workers. There was a misunderstanding among the workers, he went on to say, that the Congress was not doing all that it could to help them in their strikes and other difficulties. Behind that misunderstanding was the hidden hand of some interested persons. He appealed to the workers not to play into the hands of these interested persons. He said even the strength of the Congress had its limitations. Congress had to satisfy so many claims every one of which was urgent and important. There were the "Harijans" with their social disabilities, there were workers with their grievances and so many others. It was impossible for the Congress to look after only one claim to the exclusion of all others. He knew that the workers would be glad if the Congress were to help them in their strikes. But he would like to ask the workers: did they consult the Congress before going on strike? The Congress never claimed that it had evolved a strength sufficient to meet all the demands of workers. He would appeal to the workers to understand and appreciate the limitations and the difficulties of the Congress and not treat the Congress as a foreign body.

Mr. Taralkar said that as long as the fight of Independence continued it was their duty to be with the Congress for the achievement of the common object which was nothing but Swaraj.

Mr. Rajaram Savant exhorted the workers to help the Congress particularly in the work of picketing liquor shops. That picketing was undertaken by the Congress in the interests of poor people mainly workers. Many workers expressed willingness to join the army of picketers. The meeting dispersed amidst shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai."

4½ YEARS FOR ROBBERY

Pathans Waylay Brahamin Priest

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Oct. 19.

Mr. K. M. Kumtekar, the Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, disposed of a sessions case last week in which Gul Mahomed Fatte Alam, a Pathan and four other Pathans stood charged under section 395 of the I. P. C. for having committed dacoity on the Panvel-Chowk Road on the 28th June, 1931.

It appears that on the night on the 27th June, the accused had stopped with one Gulam Mohiddin in Kon village in Taluka Panvel. They all left the place next day at 6 a.m. and were seen going towards Poona. At some distance from Panvel, near a culvert, they met the complainant, Mansukhram Pandya, a Gujerati Brahmin priest, who was wearing a dhotir, had a turban for his head-dress, and an umbrella in his hand. Accused Nos. 3, 4 and 5 were not seen by the complainant. Nos. 1 and 2 demanded a bidi (cigarette) from complainant, who replied by saying that he had none. Then they demanded money from him, and on getting the same negative reply from him, No. 1 whipped out his knife and pointed it at his throat and No. 2 caught hold of his right han. Then, both the accused dragged him into the culvert, where No. 1 caught hold of his right hand. Then, both search his pockets, but found no money.

In the meantime, a motor lorry passed by the road towards Karjat. There were only two passengers in the car, namely, the driver and the cleaner. The driver, Ramchanda Bandal on seeing an umbrella on the road grew suspicious and stopped the car. On hearing the noise of the car, No. 2 took to his heels with the turban of the complainant in his hand, leaving behind near the scene of offence his chappals. No 1 followed No. 2.

All the accused were subsequently arrested by the P. S. I. Karjat. The turban was recovered from No. 2 who admitted that the chappals belong to him, and No. 1 admitted that the knife found on the road belonged to him and both stated that they had gone on the 27th June to Gulam Mohiddin and that they met complainant next day near the culvert.

The Jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty under section 392 (robbery) against Nos. 1 and 2 and not guilty in favour of Nos. 3, 4 and 5. Accepting the verdict, the Judge acquitted Nos 3, 4 and 5 and sentenced No. 2 two-and-a half years' R.I., and No. 1 who further pleaded guilty to charge under sec. 75 I.P.C. was sentenced to 4 1/2 year's R.I.

Mr. B. H. Shringarpure appeared for the crown, while the accused were undefended.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

Flag Hoisted On Shivneri Fort

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Oct. 20.

Under the auspices of Shivaji Corps, Bombay, the National Flag Hoisting Ceremony on the Shivneri Fort in Junnar Taluka, Poona Dist. was performed this morning, when Sjt. Keshavrao Maruti Rao Jedhe presided. A number of prabhat pheries also took part Messrs. Syed Nurullah, Afteknar, Ali Mohmad, Jejuriker, Mausing, Doctor Bhousle Shantabai and others addressed the large gathering on the significance of National Flag and present situation.

COMPROMISED

Sjt. Kashinath T. Jadhav a prominent Congress worker had lodged a complaint under section 500 I. P. C. for defamation against Sjt. Keshavrao Maruti Jedhe another Congress worker. The case came before Hon. Magistrate Mr. Natu yesterday but a compromise between the said persons had been arrived at and the case has been withdrawn.

YOUTH CONFERENCE.

The meeting of the Working Committee of Poona Youth League was held on the 18th instant. The meeting decided to hold the Maharashtra Provincial Youth League Conference in the middle of December 1931 at Poona. Also a purely Swadeshi Exhibition will be arranged by the workers of the league during the Conference week.

A small Touring Committee left Poona yesterday to carry out the propaganda work in order to make the Conference a success. Mr. Khadilkar has been elected Working Secretary.

PRIZE ESSAY OF RS. 1,000.

Tilak Memorial Fund Committee has announced a prize of Rs. 1,000 to the best essay writer from Maharashtra and Karnatak. The subject for the essay is "Economic Future of Maharashtra and Karnatak." The essay should be of 250 pages written in English and should be sent to the Memorial Committee by the end of January 1932.

PROTEST AGAINST WAKF ACT.

The Dawoodi Bohras of Poona City, Poona Cantonment and Kirkee held a largely attended meeting on the 16th inst. A resolution protesting against the application of Wakf Act from 16th inst. to the Dawoodi Bohra Community was passed.

SASSOON HOSPITAL.

Yesterday the proprietors of Bohra Circus gave a show in aid of the Sassoon Hospital.

Another Dramatic performance by the Poona Parsi Amature Dramatic Company will be given this afternoon in aid of the Fund.

SHARDA ACT CASE.

The case against Mr. Parshottamdas and three others of Patas, Poona District for giving in marriage a girl of about ten years age was to be heard further on the 16th inst. by the District Magistrate. But the girl was not brought before the court. So the Collector has ordered a warrant to be issued against the girl to be brought to the court.

RETRENCHMENT IN KATHIAWAR AGENCY

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Oct. 20.

Notices have been served on about a hundred men out of whom 45 are clerks in the Agency Services. Not a single officer has been touched so far.

The Agency, with good advantage can afford to cancell its summer programme, retrench the salaries of the judicial commissions and most of the C. I. D. men.

Figures available show that total reduction in the Services comes upto 167,000 of which 110,000 have been effected from the Civil Service and 57,000 from the Police.

FOUNDED BY

The great Indian patriots and Ex-presidents of the Indian National Congress—

Late Pandit Motilal Nehru and Hakim Ajmalkhan

The only Swadeshi and solid Insurance Company

THE TROPICAL

Insurance Co., Ltd.

Chairman:—Dr. M. A. ANSARI, M.D., M.S. (Edinborough) Ex-president of the Indian National Congress.

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WANTED AGENTS, CANVASSERS and ORGANISERS on handsome terms.

Apply or write to:—
Chief Agents: Messrs. R. C. JETHABHAI & CO.,
22/3, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

(Continued From Page 6.)

status we were wont to associate with his name in India. One cannot help wishing he had never come to England!

ENGLAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

And will England help herself and India too by asking us to restore ourselves in proper national array before the transference of power takes place? Lord Durham of Canada fame, in the face of circumstances in Canada, almost similar to those in India, (though on a smaller magnitude) had advised Responsible Representative Government. The statesmanship of that day acted up to this wholesome advice—and Canada became a nation, prosperous, friendly and loyal, and the public life of the country was, at once, purged of all the rancour of communal and religious differences when the formation of parties on political and economic questions became inevitable. Will England give peace to India on the same lines?

BROADCASTING IN INDIA

Appeal To License-Holders

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir, I shall feel greatly obliged if you will publish this letter in your valuable columns.

A deputation was sent to Simla by All-India Radio Merchants' Association under my leadership and waited upon Sir Joseph Bhore on Monday the 19th instant. Sir Joseph Bhore gave the members of the deputation a most sympathetic hearing. It is somewhat premature at this stage for me to make any definite statement as to the future Broadcasting in India but I can assure the public and the trade that there is every prospect of the service being continued without any interruption.

A definite statement regarding the service will be made at the latest before the end of November but in the meantime it is imperative that the public and the trade must co-operate as best as they can with Government so that the broadcasting service which is truly a great national asset should be adequately maintained and flourished. On the part of public it is necessary that there should be absolutely no piracy of license fees and that all those persons whose licenses have expired or are about to expire should renew the same and also encourage the prospective license holder to take out his license at once. If any body comes to know of any piracy of licens. fees and if he either informs me or the nearest post office of the same, suitable steps would be taken to recover Government's dues. On the part of the trade they should furnish Government without any delay with certain trade returns and other information which is desired of them and in respect of which a private circular letter is being sent to them. This would facilitate Government in making their decision in respect of certain proposals which are now before them.

As previously announced in the papers, Government had practically decided to close down the service immediately but in view of certain proposals which are receibing Government's favourable consideration, Government have postponed their decision until the end of November next by which time a definite announcement will be made. The above is a very encouraging move on the part of Government and let us hope that the public and the trade will respond in the proper spirit. All that is required of them is that there should be no slackening off during this short period and that all parties concerned should act as if the service was going to continue. This would convince Government in a very effective manner of the genuine desire of a broadcasting service in this country. All should remember that during the critical period "Every little helps."

I hope to be in a position to give further news within a short time.

—Yours etc.,

A FAZALBHOY.

Hon. Secretary, All India Radio Merchants' Association.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 3/4.
D D 1/5 25/32

LONDON:—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Oct. Nov.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Dec./Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Oct. to Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32. Jan.
Banks buying 3 Mos

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 345
Banks Selling T T 344
Banks Buying T T 339

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 717
Banks Buying D D 700

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 170 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 days 158.

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 86 3/8

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 111 1/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 158 1/8.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 70.

CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 3.94 20th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/7 3/4 21st instant.
Japan/London 2/5 3/4 20th instant.
London/Paris 100.00 20th instant.
London/Belgium 28.00 20th instant.
London/Switzerland 20.00 20th instant.
London/Italy 76.00 20th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Firm.
Gold £5-6-11 17th instant; £5-5-9 20th instant.
Silver London Ready 17 9/16 17th instant; 17 1/8 20th instant.
Silver London Forward 17 3/4 17th instant; 17 1/4 20th instant.
Silver New York Ready 30 1/4 17th instant 30 1/4 20th instant.
London Discounts 3 Months 5 25/32 per cent. 17th instant; 5 25/32 per cent. 20th instant.
London Discounts 6 Months, 6 5/16 per cent. 17th instant, 6 5/16 per cent. 20th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money:—Call 4 1/2 per cent 3 Mos 5 1/2 per cent. 6 Mos 5 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 422 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 103 per ton.

FLIGHT OF GOLD FROM KARNATAK

Higher Bombay Price Tempting Merchants To Send Gold There

(From Our Correspondent).

BELGAUM, Oct. 19.

Since the sudden rise in price of Gold, the Shroffs in Karnatak are making extraordinary efforts to purchase as much gold as possible for sending it to Bombay for being sold there. Special agents and canvassers are moving about in the rural areas for the purchase of gold especially from the illiterate people who are not yet aware of the recent rise in price of gold. The present difference between the price of gold in country-side and in Bombay varies from Rs. 2 Rs. 4 per tola, whereas previously it rarely exceed a few annas. And this difference is tempting even other business classes to send gold to Bombay. The flight of gold therefore continues unabated, and gold worth thousands of rupees is being sent daily to Bombay and other selling centres.

SIKHS' 17 POINTS.

All-Parties Meeting.

S. SARDUL SINGH'S REJOINDER.

Sardar Sardul Singh Kaveeshar, Member, All-India Congress Working Committee, writes:—

In connection with the note I sent to the Press about the 17 points of the Sikhs, Giani Kartar Singh Sahib, Secretary of the Sikh League, has made a statement which cannot be allowed to go unreplied. It purports to put the public on the right path where I have "misled" it by an "untrue" statement of facts. The following few lines are written to show that if facts are studied with an unbiased mind, I would not be found as great a sinner as Gianiji wants the public to believe me to be:

I complained that no invitation was sent to the Congress Sikhs to attend the All-Parties' meeting. Gianiji states that a "joint invitation" was sent to such persons through the pages of the "Akali te Pardesi," of the 26th September. May I know why when special invitation letters were sent to members of the communal bodies about a fortnight before the meeting of the Conference, only a day or two before the meeting a "joint invitation" through one of the papers was regarded quite enough for the Congressmen. How was Gianiji sure that those who were desired to be invited had actually received that invitation? Gianiji knows that very few of the Congressmen read "Akali te Pardesi," specially from the time it has made certain new acquisitions and has whole-heartedly adopted an anti-Hindu, anti-Muslim, and anti-National policy, and that too of a most virulent type. After publishing a note at such a time and in such a paper to say that an invitation was sent to the Congressmen is anything but fair.

Then Gianiji enumerates certain names who are said to be members of the Congress and who, it is said, attended the meeting. Will Gianiji let the public know if these gentlemen were invited as members of the Sikh League and other communal bodies or as Congressmen? Fortunately or unfortunately, Congress has in its fold all sorts of people. If certain people who attended the meeting, happened to be also members of the Congress, it does not mean that they were invited as Congress men or were there as such.

The lameness of Gianiji's excuse in not postponing the meeting is obvious. He says that as three-fourth of the invitations had already been issued and as the days of the Conference were very near, he could not take that step. Gianiji wishes us to believe as if it would have been a new thing in the history of Sikh institutions, or for the matter of that in the history of institutions in general to postpone a meeting when three-fourth of the invitations had already been issued, or when the dates were so near.

Gianiji is very eloquent in defending the Sikh 17 points. Gianiji is nothing if not zealous; that is Gianiji's chief virtue. But in one's zeal one should not lose sight of facts. Only a short while before Gianiji was an active supporter of the Nehru Report; but, now he is ready to support the 17 points and says from the housetops that the whole of the Sikh community is of one mind about them. Woe betide the day, if it were true. But thank God, it is not so. Even in these days of rank communalism, there is still a large number of Sikhs who swear by Nationalism and would die for it; who look to the Sikh 17 points with the same humiliation and shame as the Muslim Nationalists to the 14 points of the Muslim League.

Gianiji refers to a conversation, which Master Tara Singh had with Gandhiji. Gianiji lives in a fool's paradise, if he believes that Master Tara Singhji's words that all Congress Sikhs except myself were at the back of the 17 points, were taken seriously by Mahatmaji. Perhaps, Gianiji and his other friends do not know that when Gandhiji was invited by the Sikh League to Amritsar and when the Sikh League loudly advocated the "unanimity" of the Sikhs on those points, a deputation of the Sikh Nationalists headed by a former President and a Secretary of the Sikh League, waited on Gandhiji and assured him of their loyalty to the national cause and of their disagreement with the 17 points of the Sikh League.

Gianiji says, in so many words, that most of the Sikh members of the Punjab Congress Committee and of the A.I.C.C., are in favour of the 17 points. This may be true. But it can deceive no-body. Gianiji as well as the general public know that the last Congress Election in the Punjab was held on party-lines; and the parties were formed not because of political views but on account of personal relations with leaders on both sides. Hence, the inclusion in those bodies of many persons, specially from amongst the Sikhs and Muslims, with extremely reactionary views. Gianiji knows, but he easily forgets that twice the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee had to pass resolutions censoring the conduct of such persons and in future directing the constituencies not to take any person on the Executive who was a member of any communal body.

But Gianiji is quite wrong when he thinks that he has the verdict of the Sikh Congress members in general on his side. I accept this challenge. I am sure he will find only a few amongst them to support the 17 points of the Sikh League.

Gianiji says that the All-Parties Sikh Conference disapproved of the Congress Working Committee formula because the Conference was not clear about its interpretation. If really so, a responsible body would have easily said that they could support the formula only if their own interpretation was accepted. It was all the more necessary to do so when the Sikh League knew that their interpretation was the same as that of Mahatmaji and Dr. Ansari. To throw away such a solution and hug to the 17 points, showed nothing else but lack of balance and statesmanship.

In the end, I would request Gianiji not to parade too much the Nationalism of the Sikh League or of his friends. He calls himself and his colleagues in the Sikh League as better Nationalists than the Congress and Congressmen. So does Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Moonje and Bhai Parma Nand. Verily, it is the Sikh League, the Muslim League and the Hindu Sabha, that stand for Nationalism. Poor Congress! poor Congressmen! they are communalists; they are reactionaries. And, why, because Gianiji, and Maulana Sahib say so. God save India from such prophets and patriots. —"Tribune."

DRASTIC RETRENCHMENT IN CIVIL AND MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Bombay Shroff Association On "How To Make Up Indian Budget Deficits."

The Committee of the Bombay Shroff Association, in the course of a statement of their views on the Supplementary Budget of the Government of India make the following observations:—

The Committee has to point out that the fact that despite additional taxation of Rs. 5 crores in 1930 and of Rs. 15 crores in 1931, the revenue returns are showing bigger and bigger deficits and the Government again faced with an estimated deficit of Rs. 19-1|2 crores in the current year and of an equal amount in 1932-33 clearly proves that the taxable capacity of the people is exhausted and that the inevitable law of diminishing returns has been set into operations. It is surprising that when the people are groaning under crushing taxation and economic depression and distress are widespread and acute, Government should come forward to impose fresh taxation of 22 crores and make retreschment of only 17 crores during the coming 18 months to meet the above deficit of Rs. 39 crores.

DISASTROUS EXCHANGE POLICY.

The Committee further points out that when the above enormous deficit is mainly the result of the Government's disastrous exchange policy and its extravagrant and reckless expenditure, the levy of fresh burdens on the impoverished masses becomes not only unjust but also inhuman. But what is more distressing is that the Government should still persist in its ruinous exchange policy in a more pernicious form of maintaining rupee on 18d. sterling (basis), even though the said exchange policy has throttled the economic and financial resources both of the country and the Government. It is equally distressing to find that despite tremendous fall in prices of foodstuffs and clothings Government should propose such niggardly and insignificant retrenchment of Rs. 2-1|2 and 4-1|2 crores respectively in the civil and military departments which eat up more than Rs. 114 crores out of the total revenues of Rs. 135 crores.

The Committee submits that the proposed uniform cut of 10 p. c. in the salaries above Rs. 40 in the civil and military services is quite inadequate and more apparent than real, as in the case of the higher staff, the cut will hardly come to about 5 p.c. inclusive of income-tax.

DEATH BLOW TO INDUSTRIES.

The Committee have to point out that the levy of additional taxes will weigh crushingly upon the people, trade, commerce and industries in these terrible times of trade depression. The imposition of 10 p.c. duty on machinery and dyes will deal a heavy deathblow to our industries already struggling for existence and will seriously handicap them in competition with foreign manufactured goods.

The Committee cannot too strongly condemn the lowering of exemption limit to Rs. 1000 and surcharge of 12-1|2 per cent. and of 25 per cent. respectively in the current and the next year on income-tax and super-tax rates. The levy of income-tax on incomes of Rs. 1000 will severly hit the middle classes, who will have to shoulder additional burdens of indirect taxation on articles such as sugar and kerosene, as a result of increased import duties.

ENHANCED INCOME TAX AND POSTAL RATES.

The Committee submit that existing rates of income-tax and super-tax without the provision of carrying forward of business losses anl the system of allowances as is prevalent in Great Britain are by themselves very oppressive but the enhanced rates will make the burden simply unbearable and intolerable both to the trade and to the mercantile community, as income-tax is a tax on capital and not on income.

The proposed enhancement of 50 per cent. in rates of post cards and envelopes will deprive the poor of the only easily available facility of communication while it will press heavily on the trade and mercantile community.

The Committee are pained to find that the poor men's salt has come in for additional taxation of 6 annas per maund. This enhancement is sure to evoke widespread resentment, as for its abolition people have undergose immense sacrifices, which fact Government too well knows.

The Committee have finally to point out that the increased taxation will not bring more revenues, as the capacity of the trade and the people to bear burdens is crushed. The Committee strongly urge Government to adopt proper measures to balance the budget instead of following the vicious circle of additional taxation from year to year. The right step in this direction is to abandon the present exchange policy which is sucking the vitals of the economic life of the country and dissipating its gold resources and to adopt drastic retrenchment and rigid economy in civil and military expenditures.

EGYPT'S INTEREST IN GANDHIJI

Prof. Sheshadri's Impressions.

Prof. P. Sheshadri writes in the "Leader":—

It seems almost an act of irreverence, even in the hustle of the twentieth century, to attempt to see the ancient land of the Pharaohs in twelve hours! With Isis and Osiris shedding their mystery over us from the earliest antiquity; Tutankhamun beckoning to us with all his paraphernalia of ritual and splendour and Cleopatra fascinating us with a beauty which made and unmade kingdoms, the attractions of Egypt are innumerable—and how could one resist the temptation of a visit, even though a fleeting one, made in the course of the passage of the steamer through the Suez Canal? Leaving the S S "Maloja" of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company soon after daybreak at Port Suez; motoring across the Egyptian desert in less than five hours; driving during the day along the picturesque banks of the Nile; hearing the muezzin call the faithful to prayer from the innumerable mosques of Cairo; standing in open-mouthed astonishment before the timeworn Pyramids and the Sphinx; rushing by train in the afternoon along the banks of the Suez Canal, with stately vessels gliding almost imperceptibly along the same path and getting at night into your comfortable cabin at Port Said, having left it only in the morning—all this is, undoubtedly, a tribute to the achievements of modern travel, if it also implies the inevitable hurry of modern civilization.

THRILLED BEYOND EXPERIENCE.

Time was when even the most powerful monarchs followed by hosts of armies stood in terror before the dreaded expanses of deserts, but it seemed almost a casual thing for us to step into a fleet of motors drawn along the quay at Suez, with cars in reserve following us in the event of a breakdown, and to bound rapidly across eighty miles of desert over a road, which at least in parts reminded one of the amenities of a modern city. Even the lonely road across the desert was not however devoid of interest. There were automobiles crammed with holiday-makers out for excursions; strings of camel-caravans striding with enormous packages; even a ruined palace here and there which at one time had fascinated some Egyptian Pasha or other, but had now been abandoned to the howling winds of the desert and numerous other sights compensating, in some measure, for the 'loo' which blew in your face and the fierce rays of the sun pouring on your head, with all the familiar resemblance of the parched-up plains of Hindusthan in summer. Your journey across the desert is finished and as you turn some low hills of sand, a sight breaks upon you at a point of vantage which you are not likely to forget for the rest of your life. Almost the entire city of Cairo, or more correctly, the part of it which still remains the distinguished classical name of Heliopolis, is spread out before you in a noble panorama, gilded minarets gleaming in the morning sun. As if this was not enough attraction, there are the Pyramids at the back across the Nile and your imagination is thrilled beyond all remembered experience.

TUTANKHAMUN NOT THE ONLY ATTRACTION.

It is not generally realised that Cairo is the largest city in Africa with a population exceeding a million and it is not less interesting in its modern developments than it is in its numerous antiquities. When you survey the stream of humanity passing in front of you as you sit in the verandah of the Continental Savoy, you are impressed by the unmistakable signs of modern progress. Its well-made roads, shops stocked with the latest finery from Paris, parks, theatres and other places of amusement are entirely modern, while you have only to wander a little into the city to be transported to the dreams of the "Arabian Nights." Here are heavily veiled women who glide by you in mysterious silence; donkey-carts with melons making their way to the marketplace; turbanned moulvies accompanied by reverential pupils in the neighbourhood of the Al Azar; narrow lanes full of merchandise with bargaining which you can witness only in an oriental bazaar and dominating all, the citadel and the mosque of Mohamed Ali which have stood for centuries symbolising the militant virility of Muslim civilisation.

All Egypt is dear to the student of history and archaeology, but the famous Museum of Antiquities in Cairo can hold him enthralled for weeks and enable him to study his subject with a facility and fulness which cannot be found elsewhere in the world, in spite of the great attention which has been bestowed on Egyptology in the museums of Europe and America. Nobody should fail to visit it even in the somewhat hectic manner of an American tourist, if he cannot do better. Tutankhamun is not the only attraction there, nor is the artistic and material richness of the objects less appealing than the purely historical interest.

UNSOLVED MYSTERY.

Crossing the Nile on a picturesque bridge and motoring only a few miles outside the city, along a road which also brings ordinary passengers in large numbers in tramcars, you are before the Pyramids and the Sphinx, the last stage of the journey being done on the back of a camel on which you are not likely to feel comfortable, if you have not some previous acquaintance with that strange means of transport. The Pyramids have been described times without number, but a simple description would be to refer to them as little hills built of huge blocks of stone, your curiosity regarding their origin and purpose and their historical associations constituting their attraction as much as their massive solidarity. The usual pictures of the Sphinx do not give an adequate idea of its mysterious grandeur which is even more appealing than that of the Pyramids, as the bulk of it is below the ground level and you have to survey its enormous size inside the excavation to get an effective impression of its majesty. It stares at you to-day, the same unsolved puzzle it has been through centuries of human history, though the loquacious dragoman accompanying you reels off historical details regarding it, professing to make things clear to the spectator.

Modern enterprise may enable you to speed across Egypt in half-a-day and afford you glimpses of at least some of its most famous sights even during the short time, but it cannot suppress your longing to see more, nor prevent the wrench which it causes you to leave such a world barely touched yet by your travel, to resume your long voyage across the seas. But we were soon in the railway train heading north to Port Said, gazing at the full-moon shining on the humble cottages of the "fellahin"; dining on delicious fare which included green peas and melons of the Nile valley, whose fertility seems almost inexhaustible; passing the brilliantly lighted city of Islamilia and entering into the whirl of the gay life of Port Said at the other end. Egypt disappeared from our vision, though only to be recorded in a permanent manner of the palimpsest of the brain and the street-hawkers of Port Said soon pestered us with their attention till we reached our ship once more.

"HOW IS GANDHI?"

Room must be found here for at least one anecdote connected with the trip, illustrating in an effective manner the great interest roused by Mahatma Gandhi's personality all over the world and the attention with which the political problem of India to-day is being watched everywhere. The Egyptian dragoman who was showing us round paused for a few minutes even before the stupendous sight of the Pyramids and taking me aside from the rest of the tourists, asked me eagerly, 'How is Gandhi? Is he growing strong?' a question repeated to me by various people in different forms all over Europe and America. It seemed the most important question which could be put to me by many a person in the West; a fashionable society lady in my box at the opera in Paris; constables, taxi-drivers and porters in London; cordial American hosts on the prairies and even a Negro boy polishing my shoes at the Brown Palace Hotel at Denver on the Rockies! The next few months will probably furnish an answer to this question more authoritative than anything I could have said.

WOMEN PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCE

Victoria Terminus Hurdles And No Clock In Waiting Room.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I crave a little space in the columns of your esteemed paper to draw the attention of the G. I. P. Railway Authorities to our (ladies') long standing grievance.

Ever since the local ladies Cloak Room has been shifted to its present place, the ladies using it have been put to a great hardship and inconvenience for want of a clock therein. The only clock now available is the one over the Electric Indicator, and this clock is placed at such an angle that to have a look at it one has to walk from the Room at least 15 wards to be able to read the time.

The absence of a clock in the room has been responsible to our oftener than often missing our trains. The waiting room is used for a short time by the passengers and to come out and then go back is not only troublesome but one feels that the time that one would utilise in little rest is wasted in coming out and going in. I fail to understand how the G. I. P. Railway Administration, that have decorated the new main Line Station Building with clocks in every nook and corner, cannot provide one where it is most essential. Now since our grievance has been brought to their knowledge I hope they will find out a way to provide a clock and remove our hardship.

I avail myself of this opportunity to record our protest against the fencing placed before platform Nos. 1, 2 and 3. It has been a source of inconvenience for the passengers as it has often been the cause of our missing the trains and also causing us a great disgust to go through the crowd. I feel the Administration is groping in the wrong direction to effect economy.—Yours, etc.,

DOMINI.

Bandra, October 17.

"THE DAWN MAGAZINE".

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—While thanking very much for sympathetically reviewing our "The Dawn Magazine" we beg to inform you that through a mistake you have published a wrong name of the publisher.

The publisher is Rao Saheb G. G. Joshi, not P. G. Joshi.—Yours, etc.,

October 16.

GANESH P. JOSHI.
Business Manager.

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ADDITIONAL DUTY ON PAPER IMPORT.

Statement Of Secretary, Journalists' Association

The Secretary, Indian Journalists' Association, Calcutta has issued the following statement on the addition of duty on the import of paper:—

The Press is working in this country with a mill stone round its neck in the shape of the Press Act which has dragged not only the newspaper Press within its fold but the whole printing business of thee existing Presses. However, those which are able to shun printing of political literature may be outside the clutches of the Press Act. But the whole printing and publication business has been greatly hampered by the imposition of the new taxes which, although demonstrably meant to bring in fresh income to the State coffer, will actually seriously cripple the business.

The types and printing materials as also printing and composing machines and machine parts were only a few months back available duty free. A small duty was imposed on these, excepting types, in March last. But an addition of 10 per cent. has now been made on these articles. The result is that the prices of all machine parts, even of the matrices of composing machines have been increased by 2 As. in the rupee.

"Type metals which are so much in requisition by all type-casting and composing machines will now have to pay a duty of 25 per cent. Types, type metal, and machine parts are already a heavy charge of a recurring nature and a heavy increase of duty on these means higher recurring expense which, as it must reflect on the charge for printing, will effectually drive out whatever business the conductors of Press still have.

DUTIES ON PRINTING MACHINERIES.

Besides the big printing establishments, which generally use big power driven machineries for printing and composing there is a very large number of printing presses doing small job works by driving their small machineries by manual labour. The duty on the import of these machineries has now been increased to 25 per cent. This means that a small printer not printing a newspaper but only printing small jobs will now have to pay As. 4 per rupee on the purchase of their small machineries. The iniquity of this imposition will further appear when it is taken into account that the small printer will be crushed while the big ones may escape with lesser imposition.

DUTY OF 25 P.C. ON PAPER.

But the principal article which affects the printer's business is "Paper." The new duty of 25 per cent. on all imports has in effect charged imports of all lower grade papers with a duty of 4 As. in the rupee, on the rate of the paper. This rate, I may be permitted to mention is not the actual purchase price as shown on the invoice but a fictious rate arbitarily fixed by the Government and called the Tariff Value which is much higher than the present invoice price of the paper. In fact we now purchase paper at one anna five pies per lb. which would require the importers of papers to pay a duty of about 4 pies per lb. but we have actually to pay 5½ pies per lb. on the Tariff rate of the paper at one anna ten pies.

In non-technical terms this means that for a purchase of one ton of paper actually worth Rs. 250 we have to pay Rs. 64 as custom duty.

This however, is for low grade paper on which newspapers are ordinarily printed. For higher grade paper on which books and magazines are printed and on which is imposed speecific Tariff, we were hitherto paying one anna per lb. This has now been increased to one anna three pies. For a ton of this quality of paper we were hitherto paying as custom duty Rs. 140 but now we are to pay Rs. 175.

I may here to say that the imposition is on imported papers only but the mills in India, which are being fed by duty free wood pulp, have advanced the price of their manufacture also in sympathy with the price of the imported papers. Although the interest of the whole of the publication business has been surrendered to them, we have, without any reason, to pay an excess of Rs. 35 per ton of Indian manufactured paper.

The Indian mills which are working to their full capacity have declared high dividened. They import foreign wood pulp absolutely duty free for the production of the major portion of the protected paper. If a small duty be imposed on this imported pulp which reaches the figure of 22000 tons, the Indian pulp industry will be protected without prejudicing the local industry in the slightest degree and at the same time bring good money into the state coffer.

The printing and publication business has already been gravely affected by the Tariff imposition. The new duty and the sympathetic rise of price of the Indian manufacture will actually be killing the industry on which are dependent not only thousands of men all over the country for their living but the propagation of mass education and business announcements of thousands of traders, who approach their customers through printed literature. This means serious loss to the country not only in education but in money and also in revenue.

Newspapers, periodicals and book publication business have exclusively to issue letters sometimes for securing clientele. These together with the advertising traders, send out possibly the largest number of letters through the post office. The heavy increase of the letter rates will seriously affect their business so much so that the revenue which the authorities are expecting the Post Office to secure by the increase in rate, will dwindle to a figure unprecedented in lowness in postal receipts. This will also throw a very large number of educated middle class people out of employment swelling the ranks of the discontented.

Thus on the printing and publication business which is the sole means of spreading knowledge in the country have been imposed various duties reaching a very high percentage.

(1) On power-driven machines and machine parts we have to pay 12½ per cent. (2) On hand-driven machines we have to pay 25 per cent. (3) On metals, materials, etc. we have to pay 25 per cent. (4) On low quality paper 26 per cent. (5) On higher quality paper 35 to 45 per cent. (6). On postage 50 per cent.

We do not take into calculation the Income Tax because after paying these indirect taxes, profit will necessarily be so much reduced that there would scarcely remain a press to pay income tax.

These are all regarding the old presses. The new presses in addition will have to make a deposit of a heavy amount as security for good behaviour, the new Press Act evidently presuming that every person starting a press is a criminal till the contrary is proved.

This will effectively preclude any one from going to start himself as a printer. The ostensible object of imposing this security is to prevent the publication of literature advocating violence. If however we take into account the number of presses that print political literature including political newspapers, and of the presses that print exclusively non-political literature, we will find how for the supposed fault of a few, a large body of honest traders have been condemned, and the development of a trade, so essential to progress has been wantonly hampered.

SINO-JAPANESE TANGLE

Chinese Boycott Tells.

Mr. Fusajiro Abe, Chairman of the Committee of the Spinners' Association of Japan, writes in the "Japan Times":—

The anti-Japanese movement in China is very old in its history, and it has been repeated so frequently that the agitation to-day is considered a regular perennial. Yet this movement in China has inflicted no inconsiderable blow on the trade between China and Japan, particularly on the cotton yarn and textile trade between the two countries, and since it is apparent that the agitation will be repeated at every opportunity in the future, we must make a careful study as to possible causes and the trend of the anti-Japanese sentiment among the Chinese people, in order to prepare counter-measures.

Formerly, the anti-Japanese agitation was waged by the Chinese in place of military action, reflecting their antagonistic sentiment against Japan's China policy, and naturally the positive support of the Chinese Government discernible behind the movement.

Later, with the rise of the movement for the restoration of national rights, the rather naive anti-Japanese agitation has been developed into the anti-Japanese boycott movement, which was utilized effectively.

MANY ELEMENTS INVOLVED.

One of the outstanding factors in the development of the movement is, undoubtedly, the fact that influential Chinese merchants have come to take an active part in the agitation. Whenever the anti-Japanese boycott was carried out, it accompanied a sharp upward trend in the prices of the Japanese commodities in the Chinese Market, due evidently to the fact that industries in China which were as yet primitive were unable to meet the nation's requirement. Such a situation in the commodity market brought about a considerable profit for the Chinese merchants, and consequently, it has not been infrequent that influential business men in Shanghai ond elsewhere promoted the boycott movement on a profitable business basis. On the other hand, it is undeniable that the Communist Party and other political and military factions, which oppose the Central Government always, instigate the boycott movement, their aim being to force the Government into an awkward position. In fact, there are a number of elements involved in the agitation.

The cause of the present anti-Japanese boycott movement lies in the Chosen Affair in which numerous Chinese were murdered by Koreans, it is claimed by the Chinese, but this pretext is very weak in view of the fact that the Chosen Affair is the result of the Wanpaosan Affair. On the other hand, the Nanking Government has been directing its efforts to suppress the movement, apparently fearing that the agitation might profit the Canon Government and the Communist Party. In this connection, it is interesting to note some difference in the present boycott movement from the preceding ones in that the Government and the Nationalist Party officials have not taken an active part in it openly.

SEVERAL REASONS CITED.

Reports vary as to the actual condition of the anti-Japanese boycott agitation, but there are reasons to believe that the present movement was originally schemed by the Chinese merchants, and therefore, is expected to be subdued gradually by the counter-measures adopted by the Nanking Government. Thus, it is anticipated that the trade between China and this country will recover from the adverse influence imposed on it temporarily by the boycott agitation.

Our trade with China was affected unfavourably by anti-Japanese agitation, in the past, as already stated. However, the principal cause of the recent decline in the trade between the two countries has been the slump in the price of silver, which created sharp changes in foreign exchange rates, adversely affecting the import business of China. The second reason is the remarkable development of industries and the rise of the "use home products movement" in that country.

CAN'T EXPECT MUCH.

The recent growth of minor industries for the manufacture of low-grade commodities has been especially conspicuous. But according to my opinion, we need not entertain an over-pessimistic view over the future of our trade with China, since it would be a long time hence that industrial development will be attained in China to the extent where she may be able to enjoy self-sufficiency, although a declining tendency in the trend appears to be inevitable.

Nevertheless we cannot expect too much from Chinese trade this year because it may be assumed that the unfavourable effect of the slump in silver will persist. Furthermore, the floods along the Yangtse Valley will have a far-reaching effect on the economic condition in China, reducing crops of rise, cotton and other agricultural products. The flood will bring heavy pressure to bear upon the agricultural population in China who have suffered enough already from destructive warfare and banditry for years, and a further shrinkage in their purchasing power will be unavoid-

SOVIET MUSIC TO-DAY

(Continued from page 4)

sical drama on a general European scale.

"The concert life of the two biggest centres of the RSFSR Moscow and Leningrad, is varied and rich, and it is therefore practically impossible to outline in a few strokes all its many claims to attention from the West European reader. Both towns differ in the type of concert they offer although in some cases concert life is organized in both by the same association. The central concert organization for the RSFSR as from 1928, is the Soviet Philharmonia (Sovphil). It has the sole right to engage foreign artists and to determine the fundamental principles governing the matter of exchanging artists with the West. This institution is in close contact with the music section of the Chief Art Commission (Glaviskusstv).

The organizing scope of this institution is very great indeed. During the six months of its existence the 'Sovphil' has arranged over 500 concerts, not only in Moscow and Leningrad, but throughout the USSR as well. A whole series of Russian and foreign concert players have appeared before the public of the USSR during the last three years. Of these we may mention only the more popular names—among foreigners: Petri, Szigeti, Casadesus, Arrau, Klemperer, Weingartner, Fried, Monte, Millot, Viennaire, Poland Hayes Ansermet, and others Foreign artists very readily visit the Soviet Union where they meet a whole-hearted welcome and have first-rate opportunities of playing to large audiences. Besides those of world fame, among the number of Russian virtuosi—Borovsky and Prokofieff—tremendous popularity has been won by Samuel Feinbery, Hermann Neuhaus and the winners at the last Chopin competition, Leon Oborin and Gregory Ginsburg, and the highly talented pianist-composer, Dimity Shostakovich.

"Chamber ensemble art is also on a very high level in the Soviet Union. Moscow possesses two string quarters of first-rate ability, one named after Stradivarius and the other after the Moscow State Musical Academy. Some of the very best instrumentalists are included in these quartets. Among other modern quartets, mention may be made of the Leningrad quartet named after Glazunoff, which has reached a very high level of perfection of chamber music. This quartet belongs to Leningrad and has become very well known in Western Europe owing to its visits abroad. The Ukraine possesses two highly skilled ensembles, named after Vuillaume and Leontovich respectively, which have played fore audiences in all parts of the Soviet Union.—"New York Times."

KISMET"

(Continued from page 4)

possible even by Western actors when they portray our minds and manners.

But it has often been a sore disappointment to me that, just when I was admiring the truthful portrayal of the East in a film, the atmosphere was suddenly shattered by unnecessary mistakes in Oriental details such as I have already indicated in the intances quoted above.

Take the case of the priest who delivered the wedding sermon in "The White Devil". He sat on the ground in true style, he had the Holy Book before him, he divided an apple into two, giving each part to the bride and the bridegroom; his dress, his manner, and his gruff intonations were all perfect.

I was thrilled to see the role acted so well, and was carried away, in thought, to the hills of Central Asia. But soon the rudest of all shocks came to my ears.

The priest, instead of reciting the usual religious formula of the wedding, recited something dicerent; instead of reading the Arabic verse which runs: "May the guidance of Allah abide with you, and make you happy as a wedded pair," he recited another, which is "May the curses of Satan alight upon you for acting so unjustly towards me."

AN ARAB'S CURSE.

Students of Arabic know that this is not a religious formula, but a curse which an Arab poet wrote against a police officer in Baghdad.

But perhaps that mistake had its virtue, for its correction would have robbed Eastern film-goers of many a laugh which Westerners missed.

'On the whole, I think the human element of the Oriental is still unportrayed in Western pictures. Asiatic love and hate, an Easterner's intrigue, his passion for hoary tradition, his resigned attitude towards matters which cannot, will not obey him, the whole conception of 'Kismet,' or fate, is still missed by the Western producers.'

/If an Oriental loves in a film, he loves in a Western way. Mere exhibition of passion is not Eastern romance, although film producers appear to think so.

But, considering the difficulty of reproducing Oriental scenes in studios, some of the newer films of the East are very realistic. In order to do still better, producers must consult Oriental advisers, for it is impossible to picture the East perfectly without being a part of it.

The beggar in "Kismet" is about as true an Oriental as you can ever hope to make of a Westerner, and the type of character is worth cultivating, because, by studying it, Western people may be better able to understand the Eastern mind.

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POONA:—D. N. CHANDA, Malcolm House.
The Calcutta Chemical Co., Ltd.,
BALLYGUNGE—CALCUTTA.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
Oct. 21.
Trifels, Kanelson, Hamburg.
C/o. Marseilles, Oleson, Karachi.
Baron Newland, Banett, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.
Oct. 22.
Gandara, Slightham, Karachi.
Silverelm, Irvine, Karachi.

LOADING
Oct. 21.
Steamer Barpeta for Busrah.
Steamer Struthnaver for Sydney.

S. S. Trifels:—The L. Edward Ltd., Steamer, Trifels, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hamburg with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S S Baron Newland:—The G T Company's steamer, Baron Newland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coa..

S S C/o. Marseilles:—The K N Company's steamer, City of Marseilles, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a same bottom cargo and passengers and hence she sailed on the same day for Liverpool.

S S Gandara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gandara will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi. with same bottom cargo.

S S Silverelm:—The Volkart Bro.'s Steamer, Silvelem will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct. 21.
1 Gandara, Karachi, 21-10, M N & Co.
2. Ranchi, London, 24-10, M. M. and Co.
4 C/o. Nagpur Karachi 25-10, K. Nixon & Co.
5 Genova, Marmagoa, 23-10, L. T. NI & I.
6 Warfield London 24-10 M M and Co.
8 Britannia, Liverpool, 31-10 G Trading Co.
9 Bloemfontein Okha, 22-10, K Nixon & Co.
11 India Karachi, 30-10, L. T. & M. I.
12 Tokiwa Maru, Japan, 30-10, N. Y. Kaisha.
15 Hague Maru, Osaka, 25-10, O. S. Kaisha
16 Khandalla, E & S Africa, 21-10, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Orna, Calcutta, 22-10, M M & Co.
2. Jalapalaka, Karachi, 22-10, Scindia S N & Co.
6 Jamnagar, Bedi Bunder, 22-10, L. Naranji and Co.
8 Kohinoor, Calcutta, 28-10, T Morrison, and Co.
12/4 Varsova, P. Gulf 23-10, M M & Co.
15 Laxmi M'Coast 22-10, National S S Co.

PRINCESS DOCK

A Silverelm Karachi, 21-10 Volkart Bros.
C/R Khosrou , Mauritius, 24-10 T Morrison & Co.
D/E Alavi Jeddah 24-10 T Morrison and Co.
F Padma, M.Coast 22-10 H Hassam & Co.
H Indira, M.Coast, 21-10, Malabar, S. S. Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Stratnavar 23-10 P & O S N Co
Chitral 25-10 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 30-10, P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH
Mundra 1-11 M M & Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Sumatra, 12-10, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan, 23/12, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM LIVERPOOL
C/o Paris 2/11, K N Co.
California, 9-11 G T Co.
Elysia, 2-11 G T Co.
Castalia 30-11 G T Co.
Clan Macbride 28-10 J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Trenenfels 25-10, L Edward Ltd
Barenfels 7-11. L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Djambi 14-11 L Edward Ltd.
Parondo, 23-10 L Edwards Ltd.
FROMt GENOA.
Arabia 23-10, M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
George 29-10 L T. Co.
Tevere 29-10 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Yomachichi 5-11, L Edwards Ltd,
C/Carlise 20-10 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Bedford 14-11 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Florence 27-11 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tango Maru, 30-10 N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru 25-10 O S Kaisha.
Murzapore 25-10 P & O S N Co.
Geneva Maru 13-10, N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 9-11, O. S. Kaisha Ltd.
Celebes Maru 24-11 O. S. Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru, 19-11, N Y Kaisha.

FROM DURBAN.
Kenya 20-10 M M & Co.
Karagola 7-11 MM & Co.
Karanja 21-11 M M & Co.
FROM JAVA.
India 21-10, M Italiana.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR LONDON
Ranchi, 24-10 P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH
Warfield N F M M & Co.
FOR GENOA.
India 30-10, M. Italiana.
Genoa, 22-10, M Italiana.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Bloemfontein 22-10, K N Co.
Britania, 31-10, G. T. Co.
FOR KOBA.
Hague Maru 24-10, O. S. Kaisha.
Tokiva Maru, 30-10, N. Y. Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH
Varsova, 23-10, M. M. and Co.
Barpeta 28-10 M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Rajput N F T M Co.
Orna N F M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi N F T M Co.
FOR MAURITIUS
Khosrou 24-10 T M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON
Ranchi, P. and O. S. N. Co
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Warfield M M & Co.
FOR GENOA.
Genoa M Italiana.
India M Italiana.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Bloumfontein K N Co.
Britania, G. T. Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Hague Maru, O S Kaisha.
Tokima Maru, N. Y. Kaisha.
FROM BUSREH.
Varsova, M. N. Co.
Barpeta M. & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Rajput T M Co.
Orna M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi T M Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrau T M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Varsoa 20-10-31.
Toleiwa Maru 19-10-31.
Bloemfontein 20-10-1931.
Gandara 20-10-31
Genova 20-10-31

EXPORTS

Bombay, Oct. 21.

S S Ranchi for London:—300 cwt. groundnut seed, S. M. Rajgor & Co.; 50 cwt. apricat kernals, S. M. Rajgor & Co.; 600 cwt. groundnut kernals, M. Bhuta & Co.
ta & Co.; bales woollen carpets. Cox & Kings Ltd.; 2 bales numdas, Cox & Kings, Ltd.; 10 bales animal skin, M. Esmail; 4 bales animal skin, D. Sassoon & Co.

For Marseilles:—2000 cwt. groundnut seed, Birla Bros.; 625 cwt. groundnut seeds, R. Devshi; 1000 cwt. castorseed, M. Bhuta & Co.; 16823 Rs. bar gold sovereign R. Motichand, 163282 Rs. Bar gold soverign, C. Damji & Sons.
For Port Said:—93 bales cotton yarn, E. El. Ejil.
For Alexandretta:—35 bales cotton yarn, A. El.-Ejil.

S S C/o. Marseilles for New York:—307336 Rs. bar gold. National City Bank of New York.

S S Warfield for Dunkirk:—25 bales cotton ily, A. L. Zaveri.

S S Britania for Liverpool:—2000 cwt. groundnut cakes, J. Travers & Sons, 1000 cwt. groundnuts, M. Bhuta & Co.; 200 dill seed, M. Bhuta & Co.; 100 cwt. niger seed, M. Bhuta & Co.; 100 cwt. soap nuts, L. S. Thadani & Son.; 500 cwt. dill seed, L. S. Thadani & Sons. 125 bales cotton thread waste, B. Mahasukram & Co.; 50 bales cotton thread waste, M. Narottam & Co.; 50 bales cotton thread waste, Indian Produce Export & Co.; 74 bales cotton thread waste, A. L. Zaveri; 100 bales cotton thread waste, M. Chandulal & Co.; 50 bales, cotton thread waste, Chimanlal & Sons; 775 bales cotton thread waste, M. Mafatlal & Co.; 50 bales cotton thread fly, M. Chandulal & Co.; 300 bales cotton fly, M. Narottamdas & Co.; 112 bales cotton fly, A. L. Zaveri; 50 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal & Sons.

S S Britania for Liverpool:—60 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.
For Marseilles:—25 bales cotton fly, M. Narattomdas & Co.; 23 bales cotton fly, V. A. Sane.
For Glasgow:—1970 cwt. groundnut cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy & Co.; 2955 cwt. linseed cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy & Co.; 17 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co.

For Barcelona:—10 cases dry cow guts, Shamjimal.

S S India for Genoa:—55 bales cotton fly. M. Chandulal & Co.; 650 ton, old iron scrap, J. Qabril; 2000 cwt. linseed, L. Dryfus & Co.
For Marseilles:—500 ton manganese ore, J. Finlay & Co.

S S Genoa for Genoa:—55 bales, cotton raw, A. Khimji & Co.

S S Tokiwa Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, J. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hague Maru for Kobe:—100 ton old iron scrap, Faiz & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 135 bales cotton raw, K. M. Natho; 79 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.; 6 bales cotton raw. V. Ladha & Co.
For Moji:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.
Yokkiaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, J. K.
For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, V. Morarji; 155 bales cotton raw, V. Ladha & Co.
For Kobe:—191 bales cotton raw, N. Fatehally.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

S S Warfield, Agent, M M & Co. from London:—110 cases second hand clothing; 144 cases provision; 52 cases preserves; 55 cases medicine; 24 cases buscuits; 32 cases milk; 30 cases jams; 135 cases gin; 400 cases millboard discs; 50 cases glassware; 25 cases cement; 172 cases beer; 82 cases whisky; 40 cases cud goods; 380 cases newspaper; 40 cases sauce; 150 cases spirits; 25 cases wine; 50 cases ale; 67 cases bootpolish; 97 drums colour; 50 drums tar; 10 drums varnish; 500 drums paint; 480 drums linseed oil; 1865 drums lub oil; 10 drums lub grease; 350 bundle copper sheets.
From Cherute: —25 cases brandy.
From Rotterdam:—25 cases cheese; 50 cases dextrine; 50 cases beer.
From Bordeau:—180 cases brandy.
From Middlesbrough: — 60 drums paint; 1793 plates shelter; 100 drums chemicals; 559 bundle steel circles.
From Antwerp:—470 cases nails; 187 cases straw boards; 236 brls. gum rosin 40 cks. chemicals; 125 cases glassware; 840 bags dogorhikes; 32 drums colour; 504 bundle steel joists; 1761 bundle steel teas; 7023 bundle steel angles; 7096 bundle steel bars; 8264 bundle steel rods; 2181 bundle steel circles; 200 bundle steel plates; 509 bundle steel spring; 256 bundle steel sheets; 5549 bundle steel hoofs; 513 bundle steel hings; 51 bundle wire; 154 bundle tubes; 49 bales wollen yarn.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 21.

The Bombay Cotton market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—
Broach A M 174 8.
Oomra D J 153.
Bengal D J 132.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Oct.	95.70+1.10
Jan.	99.9—0.20
April	101.60+30

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

125 G. G. Kesha & Co. Kamgang mandi 160.
57 Motiram Vaghji Batva 12 off to Broach.
52 Motiram Vaghji Batva 164 ½.
106 Motiram Vaghji Manavadar, 167.
75 Motiram Vaghji Hariji 164½.
53 Colaba Land Harsud 162½.
51 P. Crystal & Co. Raichur 162½
103 P. Crystal & Co. Manavadar 168.
151 A. Damodar Kamgang 139
125 Volkart Bros. Wun 167.
142 Volkart Bros. Manavadar 170.
100 Bussan & Co. Wardha 161.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

F.B. bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date		
20-10-31	2670000	3785000
Receipts yesterday		
20-10-31	51000	85000
Exports to date		
20-10-31	1201000	1901000
Stock at Ports		
16-10-31	4062000	3183000
Stock at Interior Towns		
16-10-31	1349000	1228000
Stock at Liverpool		
16-10-31	723000	725000
Visible Supply		
16-10-31	6893000	6113000
Quantity in Sight		
16-10-31	3953000	4924000
Quantity out of Sight		
16-10-31	2275000	1916000

STOCKS & SHARES.

:o:

NERVOUS AND IRREGULAR

Undertone Steady

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Bombay, 663, 71, 69.
Century 199, 201-14. 193, 70
Colaba 71.
Crescent 51-14
Fazul 312, 11, 10, 11, 10.
Indore 307
Madhowji 10.
Nagpur 282, 81, 83.
New Great 123, 30, 26.
Pearl 173, 76, 75.
Simplex 51.50-10.
Swadeshi 220, 13.
Burma 334, 35, 33
Hydro 105-5.
Tram 100-15.
Deff. 335.
Ord. 27-10. 6, 12, 4.
Bundi 14-2, 4.
Indian 170.
Katni 151.
Alcock 99 N.

MILLS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

100 Ahm. Advance	241-4
50 Apollo	1-2-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	670
250 Bradbury P	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	198-12
500 Central India P.	405
100 Central India	283-12
100 Colaba	71-14
100 Coorla	115
100 Cdescent	51-14
250 Currim.	48-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	30
1 E.D. Sassoon D.	0-3-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	3
250 Fazulbhoy	310
100 Finlay	66-4
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	81-4
1000 Hindustan	1180
100 Indore-Malwa	307-8
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kastoorchand	7-12
100 Khatau	70
100 Kohinoor	112-8
250 Laxmi	690
100 Madhowji	10-8
250 Madras United	260
1000 Manockji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20.0
1000 Morarji	500
50 Mysore	97-8
200 New Great P	130
200 New Great	126-4
100 New City	43-12
250 Pagani	92-8
250 Pearl	175
100 Phoenix	260
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1515
250 Simplex	50-10
100 Swan	65
100 Swadeshi	218-12
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	21-4
500 Vishnu P.	577
500 Vishnu	1160
1000 Western	557-8xd.

BANKS

100-50 Baroda	59-8
50-25 Central	13-10
£10-5 Eastern	65
500 Imperial	842-8
500-125 Imperial Cont.	203-12
100-50 India	70-8
5 Union	3-0-6

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	14-6
70 Gwalior	57
250 Indian	169-6
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	102-4
40 Katni Def.	562-8
100 Katni	152-8
10 Punjab P.	8-10
10 Punjab	7-4
100 Shahabad	160-oxd.

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-6
15 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	15-0
200-100 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	100
1000 Andhra Val. P.	975
1000 Andhra Valley	581-4
50 Bom. Tram. P.	60-4
50 Bombay. Tram.	100-15
100 Tata Hydro P	102-8
100 Tata Hydro	105-5
1000 Tata Power P	1065
1000 Tata Powed	343-12

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	658-12
100 Amritsar Patti	96-8
100 Central Province	70
100 Dho. Barramati	75
100 Guzrat	39-4
100 Mandra Bhon	51
500 Tapti Valley	558-12

MINING.

10 Central India	0-5
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	108-12
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	47-0
30 Tata Steel D.	335
75 Tata Steel	27-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	90
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	165
50 Bom. Telephone	39-12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-0
125 Bombay Burma Old	333-2
50 Bom. Burma New	119-6
100 Ind. Bleaching	138-12
15 Scindia	6-2-0
3 1/2 per. cent. Govt. Paper	52-12
5 p.c. 1954-55 Tax Free	90-12

LONDON EXCHANGES

(Opening Rates.)

London, Oct. 21.

	Tuesday's Closing	Wednesday's Opening.
T. T. London on Berlin	16.94	16.93
T. T. London on New York	3.94-5/8	3.96-1/4
T. T. London on Amsterdam	9.69	.....
T. T. London on Brussels	28.06	.....
T. T. London on Madrid	43.87	.....
T. T. London on Milan	75.75	.....
T. T. London on Berne	20.7	.....
T. T. London on Paris	100.06	100.62

WHEAT—LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Liverpool, Oct. 21.

	To-day's Opening Quotations.
October	4s. 8d. Value
December	4s. 10d. Paid.
March	5s. 0-1/2 Paid.
May	5s. 2-5/8 Value.

Market:—Steady.

RAW SUGAR FUTURES—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 21.

	To-day's Opening. Quotations.
SEPTEMBER:—	
Sellers	.....
Buyers	.....
Business Done	.....
OCTOBER:—	
Sellers	6/9
Buyers	6/-
Business Done	.....
NOVEMBER:—	
Sellers	3/6
Buyers	6/3
Business Done	.....
DECEMBER:—	
Sellers	6/5-1/2
Buyers	6/5
Business Done	.....
JANUARY:—	
Sellers	6/6
Buyers	6/5-3/4
Business Done	6/5-3/4

Market:—Easy.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGES

To-day's closing rates.

T T Shanghai on London 1/7 7/16
T T Shanghai on London (2 months' forward) 1/7 3/8
Market: Uncertain.

LIVERPOOL COTTON OPENING.

October	..... —
January	4.51

Opening.
Opening range.

October	4.56 to 56
January	4.51 to 52
	10-10 a.m. price
October	..... 4.56
January	..... 4.50

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

SAKELLARIDIS—

	To-day's opening.
November	..... 7.11
January	..... 7.26
UPPER—	
November	..... unquoted
January	..... 5.50

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, October 20.

Bank Bills 3 months 5-25|32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 6-5|16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-7|8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, October 20.

T.T. London on Berlin	16.94
T.T. London on Amsterdam	9.69
T.T. London on Brussels	28.06
T.T. London on Madrid	43.87
T.T. London on Milan	75.75
T.T. London on Berne	20.07
T.T. London on Paris	100.06
T.T. London on Prague	122.00
F II V B 90	

LONDON METALS.

Copper Braziers £48-1|2.
Yellow Metal £40-1|2.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £12-1|4. Nominal.
Corrugated Sheets, 24-gauge £9-3|4.
Tin, English Ingots £129-3|4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, October 20.

Demand Bills ..... 393.25.

SWADESHI MARKET.

The programme the Swadeshi Market to-day (Wednesday) is as under:—
10 to 11 a.m. Radio.
3 to 6 p.m. Radio.
6 to 8 p.m. Indian music by Master Mafatlal.
8 to 10 p.m. Mimicary, Indian music, and flute by Mr. Tulsidas Govindji.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct. 21.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Castorseeds, Delivery, May Opening Rs. 32/3/6; Highest Rs. 32/7; Lowest Rs. 31/15/6; Closing Rs. 32/1.
Groundnut Seeds, Delivery February Opening Rs. 32/3; Highest Rs. 32/5/6; Closing Rs. 31/14/6

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

SOUTHERN SELLING DEPRESSES VALUES.

Temporary Improvement In Sterling.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market advanced 17 points during the early part of the session on general buying but later the market reacted on selling on the reaction theory. There was some southern selling which depressed prices and the market closed at a decline of 8 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 6.65c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 13 points to 6.42c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened easy on the weakness of sterling. In the morning the market was poorer than the sterling Warranted and there was scattered selling and little trade calling. In the afternoon the tone was better, sentiment having improved by political and economic influences, good New York straddle buying and rise in values. The market closed firm at a rise of 13 to 15 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points to 4.94d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—New York cables advanced bringing out hedge sales.

Liverpool.—Market firm with little offering. The South is offering very little. The "basis" is firm. Lancashire yarn production increasing. Market affected favourably by Chinese advices. Our opinion is that the position is favourable in the long run.

New York.—Advance has been too rapid. Natural reaction on realising by longs. Much of recent buying has been on speculation.

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 19th instant from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market continuing upward tendency due to optimistic view of election and broadening business in Manchester."

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cabled on 19th instant.

"Withholding of hedge sales causing scarcity of contracts. Nervous of shorts, and increased price fixing by trade interests advance may extend further, but do not consider short side dangerous next few weeks, although we prefer the buying side on any substantial decline."

Messrs. J. H. Scringman and Co., Liverpool cabled on the 19th instant.

"Advance caused by large demand for spots, small crop movement, increased speculative demand. Think present prices safe even if the market should go temporarily lower."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool cabled on the 19th:

"Lancashire continues active also improved cloth demand America." cabled on 20th.

"New York cables advance bringing out hedge selling. "Frost reported Argentine.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Dated 19th October.

3-50 p.m.: New York Cables:—Better cloths market; spot basis tight; trade buying and Wall Street covering. Caught sellers unaggressive. Growing outside demand.

8-35 p.m.—New York.—Speculative and Japanese buying Small hedging.

Reuter's Service.—Cotton crop of India: India Central Cotton Committee.

Second forecast of the Acreage planted for the season 1931-32 19,654,000 acres; 4 per cent. less than the previous year.

Dated 20th October:

9 a.m.: Garside Service Cables—We estimate total world supply all growths including carryover this season at 40,948,000 bales against 36,203,000 last season. The U. S. and Great Britain report improvement in Mill situation. Mill activity in other countries irregular but unchanged in the aggregate.

11-47 a.m.: Liverpool:—Some long liquidation and hedge selling. Better exchange.

3-30 p.m.: New York Cables.—Spots continue to be at the premium. New York December realisations pressed theory that the shorts were well covered.

4-03 p.m.: New York Cables.—Textile activity well maintained. Inquiry increasing. Cotton technical position during the week end by recent heavy covering and hedging is again expanding. Think further reaction is likely.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Firmness in the South, broadening trade and speculative demand, are strengthening influences. Favour purchases on all reactions."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 20.

December	..... 6.58
January	..... 6.70
March	..... 6.89
May	.....g..... 7.06
July	..... 7.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct. 20.

October	..... 6.45
December	..... 6.56
Middling Spot	..... 6.42

New York, Oct. 20.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

October	..... 6.67
January	..... 6.91
March	..... 7.11

New York. Noon Call—

October	..... unquoted
January	6.86
March	..... 7.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 20.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 51,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain 5,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent 24,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

	Opening.	Closing
October	4.59	4.62
November		4.56
December		4.55
January	4.53	4.58
February		4.61
March	4.61	4.64
April		4.67
May	4.67	4.71
June		4.74
July	4.73	4.77
August		4.79
September		4.81
October		4.84
Middling Spot		4.94

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

Monday's closing:—

October	..... 7.05
November	..... 7.21
January	..... 7.36
March	7.51
May	7.66
July	7.81
October	..... 7.96
Sakellaridis, F G F Spot	7.45

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.27
Fine (Good Staple)	4.39
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.51
OOMRA—	
Good	3.89
Fully Good	3.99
Fine	4.14
BENGAL—	
Good	3.74
Fully Good	3.84
Fine	3.94
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	3.84
Fine	3.94
Superfine	4.04

LONDON SILVER.

London, October 20.

Silver:—Speculators only buyers.

Spot	..... 17-1|8.
Forward	..... 17-1|4.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5-5-9.
Interest day to day loans 4-3|8 per cent.
Interest 7 days' Market Loans 4-3|4 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, October 20.

Chartered Bank of I.A. and China £11-1|4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £97-1|2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £6.
National Bank of India £26-7|8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £87-3|4.
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 per cent. £76.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent. £99.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent. £37.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £44.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £50-1|2.
Indian Stock 4-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £67.
Consols 2-1|2 per cent. £56-1|4.
War Loan 5 per cent. £93-7|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92-1|4.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1931

Rule Of Iron Hand In Ireland

FLOGGING AND DEATH PENALTIES: STAR CHAMBER METHODS.

Ban On Republican And Soviet Organisations.

PEOPLE'S THREAT OF REPRISALS IN CASE OF EXECUTIONS.

LONDON, October 20.

The Irish Free State Executive Council, to-day, decided to advise the Governor-General to establish a Military Tribunal of five, under the new Act, and also decided to proclaim a number of organisations as illegal.

SECRET TRIALS.

Dublin.—Determined to suppress the spirit of conspiracy and rebellion alleged to exist in Ireland, the Free State Government's Public Safety Act was formally gazetted to-night, under which a Military Tribunal will hold secret trials for treason, seditious libel and unauthorised possession of firearms. Unrestricted penalties will be inflicted, including flogging and death. The Tribunal will probably, firstly try about a dozen prisoners in the Mountjoy Gaol, including those concerned in the discovery of the huge arsenal in the cave of Dublin Mountains. Meantime, warnings by the Government hierarchy have resulted in a secession of youths from the ranks and files of extremists, and gunmen are giving up their guns to the police.

TRIBUNAL OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The personnel of the Military Tribunal was announced to-night consisting of five high army officers. Simultaneously, 12 organisations including the "Irish Republican Army" and "Friends of Soviet Russia" were proclaimed illegal under the new Act.

THREAT OF REPRISALS.

A woman declared at the Conference to-day, at Dublin, of public bodies from all over the Free State, protesting against the Public Safety Act, that if the Tribunal ordered executions, there would be reprisals and Ireland would be drenched in blood.

Papal Nuncio has been requested to intervene and solve the difficulties on the "Christian lines."—Reuter's Special Service.

"BIG BROTHER'S" NEW ROLE

Champion Of All Minorities

ACCUSES MAHATMAJI OF WOBBLING

LONDON, October 20.

Mr. Shaukat Ali interviewed by Reuter emphasised the unanimity of the Muslim Delegation and said that every avenue towards an honourable settlement had been explored, but no agreement appeared possible, because of Mahatma Gandhi's inability to come to a final decision on any point.

"Mahatma Gandhi's refusal to give security to the Depressed Classes and other minorities except the Muslims and the Sikhs, constitutes a great obstacle, as the Muslims will stand by all minorities." He added, "If the Maha Sabha, the Sikhs and the Congress do not accept our demands, we shall put them before the British Delegation and request a clear answer."

DR. MOONJE FOR JUDICIAL TRIBUNAL.

Dr. Moonje declared that a settlement by agreement was impossible, until the Moslems' demands abated a bit. The only alternative was arbitration by an impartial Tribunal. He pointed out that there were eminent High Court Judges in London, both Hindus and Muslims, who, in conjunction with the British Judges, could form an impartial judicial tribunal for arbitration, if the Muslims agreed. He added that there ought to be no difficulty whatsoever.—Reuter's R.T.C. Special.

"CONGRESS IS ENTIRELY HINDU."

"Nothing More Than Left Wing In Indian Politics."

Mr. Ghuznavi's Outburst

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A reply to Gandhiji's speech at Birmingham, particularly the claim of Congress to be able to assume responsibilities of Government forthwith and the allegation that the Round Table Conference delegates are not representative, which has been issued by Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, says, in regard to the first point, that Congress is nothing more than the left wing in Indian politics. It is entirely Hindu, from which Muslims as a body have always stood aloof, as have large and important sections of Hindus themselves.

Mr. Ghuznavi claims that the answer to Gandhiji's second statement is, if possible, even stronger and more obvious. He says that as far as the Muslim delegation is concerned, it contains delegates drawn from every section of Muslim opinion. Moreover, before the appointment of these delegates the Viceroy had carefully sounded every organised body of Muslims, and assured himself that his nominees were those whom those bodies wished to be appointed.

Mr. Ghuznavi says that the same procedure has been followed in respect of other interests and communities. He concludes that these facts, and also the names of delegates were known to Gandhiji, but until the other day he did not challenge, from start to finish of his negotiations with the authorities in India, the representative character of the Conference and asks why, if the delegates are so unpresentative as alleged Gandhiji has discussed matters with them in India and crossed 5,000 miles of ocean to confer with them in London.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

POVERTY AND UNTOUCHABILITY IN INDIA

Congress Alone Capable Of Tackling Them

MAHATMA PLEADS FOR SELF GOVT. AS SOLUTION

LONDON, October 21.

A large attendance at the Institute of International Affairs was addressed by Mahatma Gandhi. The proceedings were private and confined to members only. It is understood that Gandhiji dealt with the extreme poverty and untouchability in India, and maintained that Congress was the only organisation to deal with the situation and the solution was self-government for India.—Reuter.

SIR ERNEST HOTSON PRAISES POLICE

Speech At Sports Parade At Bamburda

POONA, Oct. 20.

The Poona District Police Sports were held at Bamburda parade ground last evening when a very interesting and varied programme was gone through. Among those present were His Excellency the Governor and Lady Hotson, the Home Member, the Revenue Member, the Inspector-General of Police and all district, civil and military officials, besides the elite of Poona. The Commissioner and the Collector were at home to the guests after the sports, which were highly appreciated by those assembled.

Mr. P. M. Stewart, the District Superintendent of Police, before requesting Lady Hotson to distribute the prizes, observed that the Poona District police numbered 1600 even so many guardians of law could not be everywhere at every moment when a crime was was being committed. They were very dependent as was every police force, on the co-operation of the public.

NOTABLE EXAMPLE.

"During this year" said Mr. Stewart, "we have had a notable example of such co-operation in the arrest by two members of the public of a Chicago gangster who had found his way by mistake within the sacred precincts of a local College. These two members of the public were Sir Ernest Hotson and Captain Peto. That was a smart piece of work indeed."

In conclusion, he said, the Poona police realised that they were losing their best and staunchest friend in Sir Ernest Hotson, and conveyed their last wishes to him and Lady Hotson in their retirement.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO POLICE.

After Lady Hotson had distributed the prizes, His Excellency in a few well chosen words expressed his gratification at the splendid work of the police in most difficult periods and under most trying circumstances. They were exposed to difficulties of an extreme nature and their answer throughout was unshaken loyalty. His Excellency observed that it was unique that there was not even one single resignation among the police force during the movement and they did their duty in such exemplary manner that the Government and the public owed their gratitude to them in unmeasurable terms.

Referring to his approaching retirement, Sir Ernest said that he and Lady Hotson would always remember the happy days they spent in this country and they would always have warm places in their hearts about them and bidding them goodbye he wished them the best of fortune.—A. P.

'AL CAPONE'S 'BOUT' WITH AUTHORITIES.

Loses Second Round.

INCOME-TAX OF 200,000 DEMANDED

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Washington—Al Capone lost the second round of the battle with the authorities to-day when the internal revenue bureau ordered lieus to be placed on his property at Chicago and Miami for an income-tax of 200,000 dollars, but he is permitted the use of his estate in Florida pending determination of his case.—Reuter.

OBLIGATIONS UNDER KELLOGG PACT

Reminder Of U.S. To China & Japan

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Washington.— The United States joined Britain and other members of the League Council in reminding China and Japan of their obligations under the Kellogg Pact by identical notes to China and Japan despatched to-day by Mr. Stimson.—Reuter.

"COME AND SEE OUR GOATS"

Islington Dairy Show Desires Mahatma To See Their Breeds

LONDON, October 20.

A hearty invitation was extended to Mahatma Gandhi to come and see the goats exhibited at the Islington dairy show. "We have all seen in papers," said the Chief Steward, "that the great man in this country demands goat's milk. I am told that he has had great difficulty in getting it. I wonder, if you could help us to get that great man here, so that he might see the excellence of the exhibition of goats. All over the world, if people want to improve their breeds of goats, they must send to Britain for their stock. I wish some of you could help me to get hold of Gandhiji so that we could get photograph of him alongside some of these goats."—Reuter's Special.

SINO-JAPANESE TANGLE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Tokyo—China may be persuaded to accept four of Japan's five conditions without much difficulty, according to the statement M. Briand is understood to have made to the Japanese delegate at Geneva, but he advised Japan to forego the point relating to railways, fearing that the difficulty of persuading China to accept this principle would involve unduly long struggle.—Reuter.

Lull In Activities

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Geneva.—There is a lull in the activities of the Council of League to-day pending replies from Chinese and Japanese Governments to the Council's provisional scheme of settlement, though M. Briand is continuing private conversations with the Chinese and Japanese delegates.—Reuter.

Belgaum.—The Puja of Sarswati took place on Monday morning in the Model English School Hall, under the auspices of the debating society. Mrs. Pandit Taranath of Tung Bhadra paid a visit.

To declare the Jain community's protest against the Sanyas Diksha Pratibandhaka Nibandha of the Gaekwar Sarkar the Shree Deshvirti Dharmardhaka Samaj will hold a special session of the leading Jains from Gaekwar Mahal's members of the said Samaj which will be held at Mehsana on the 1st of November.

MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN DISQUALIFIED.

For Supporting "Flag Resolution."

GOVT.'S "NO" TO BEAWAR PUBLIC DEMAND

(From our Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, Alt. 18.

During the Satyagraha movement five elected representatives and the elected non-official chairman (Mr. Nathulal Ghiya) were disqualified from the local Municipal Committee for no other fault than that they had supported the resolution for hoisting the National Flag on the local town Hall. Since than an agitation has been going on here against the official chairman who has been forced upon us by the Local Government.

After Delhi Pact a public demand was made for re-instating the non-official according to the Municipal Regulations, to which the following reply has been given by the Government:—

IN PUBLIC INTEREST.

The action was taken by the Local Administration with reference to certain elected members of the Beawar Municipal Committee. It was taken in the interests of the Municipality and of the general public and the nomination of an official chairman was made at the request of the committe. In neither case is there any breach of the Delhi Pact and the official chairman will be removed as soon as the local authorities are satisfied that the interests of the Municipality and the public will not suffer.

DISQUALIFIED TO BE MUNICIPAL MEMBER

Sholapur Magistrate's Action On Dr. Antrolikar

(From Our Correspondent)

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 19.

It will be recalled that Dr. Antrolikar was acquitted by the Bombay High Court in the Sholapur Court-Arson case; and according to Gandhi-Irwin agreement, he was released from jail while he was undergoing imprisonment passed on him in connection with other two offences arising out of the Civil Disobedience movement. Recently he was elected unopposed to the City Municipal Board. But, as the District Magistrate, informed the Municipality that, in view of his convictions during the Civil Disobedience movement, Dr. Antrolikar appeared to be disqualified to become a member, the Municipality restrained him from attending its meetings, in the capacity of a member.

Dr. Antrolikar filed a suit in the Civil Court and prayed that the action of the Municipality be declared illegal, and pending decision an injunction be issued against it ordering to allow him to attend the meetings. But the Court declined to grant his prayer. In this connection he had also forwarded an application to the Commissioner C. D., but the Commissioner too confirmed the decision of the Municipality and informed him that he cannot become a member till February 1932 i.e. till the next Municipal elections are over, and also advised him to send an independent application requesting to remove his disqualification. This action is regarded here as a breach of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement.

Successful Picketing At Napean Sea Road

SHOP CLOSED DOWN

The Assistant Secretary of the Girgaum Congress Committee writes:—

A new toddy shop was opened opposite Laxmi Nivas, Napean Sea Road, about two months ago. As a result of vigorous picketing by the Girbaum District Congress Committee's pickets there was no sale at this shop. The shopkeeper had finally to close the shop permanently.

LINGUISTIC DISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCES

Kerala Presses Its Claims

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, Oct. 19.

Now that a scheme for a new Federal India is taking shape, much interest centres round the question of making Kerala a separate province on the linguistic basis. It will be remembered that the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee appointed a sub-committee sometime ago to popularise the idea of forming Kerala into a separate province, which will include the district of Malabar and the States of Cochin and Travancore. Nothing is known about the result of this Sub-Committee. The Telugu speaking areas of this presidency are forcing their Congress workers to agitate for a separate province for themselves and are running a vigorous campaign in this respect. The Oriyas, Karnataks and the Tamils have also started similar campaigns. Kerala has just made a move in this direction. Its people do not wish to be under the control of either the Tamils or Telugus. During the last Congress movement Kerala showed itself to be far superior to either of these neighbours. The language, culture, customs and manners of the people are distinctly different from those of the Tamils or the Telugus. The demand for a separate province, therefore is very keen and the Congress Committee is being pressed to do its best.

Pt. Jawaharlal At Benares Sevadal Camp.

(From A Correspondent.)

BENARES, October 20.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Member-in-charge, Hindustani Sevadal inspected the camp in details on the 17th and 18th instant. He had talks with campers' officers and left for Allahabad on the noon of the 18th instant.

Sainiks' examinations will be held on the 25th instant. The camp continues for three weeks giving instructors' training.

SILVER AS SAVIOUR OF WORLD SITUATION

Hir Hugo Cunliffe -Owen's Suggestion

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, October 20.

The use of silver as the saviour of the present world situation was urged by Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen at a luncheon in London. He suggested that the British Empire, he United States, and France should call a conference to consider whether bar silver might not be kept by their Central banks either at the market price or in a fixed ratio to gold and might also constitute a part of their metal reserve.—Reuter.

FLOW OF GOLD INTO FRANCE CONTINUES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, October 20.

Cherbourg.—The flow of gold into France shows no signs of decreasing. To-day the liner "Europa" unloaded a consignment valued at 500 million Francs in 380 cases, for Paris banks. Other consignments are expected by the liners "Aquitania", "Deuischland" and "President Roosevelt".—Reuter.

CANADIAN GOLD

Export Forbidden Without License

LONDON, October 19.

Ottawa.—An Order-in-Council forbids the export of gold except by Government license.

The order which is applicable until March 1, is designed to safeguard the Gold Standard and enable overseas obligations to be met while maintaining the present statutory gold deposits against the Canadian Note Issues.

It is pointed out that the principal overseas obligation relate to several million dollars of official loans and interest due to America shortly.—Reuter.

Sikhs And R.T.C.

LAHORE, October 20.

In reply to a cable received from Sikh delegates to the Round Table Conference the Central Sikh League has cabled to the Prime Minister, Mr. Gandhi, the Secretary of State for India, Lord Sankey and others protesting against a statutory Muslim majority in the Punjab, disapproving of the Corbet scheme and intimating that fi the latter is accepted the Sikhs would fight to the last against the scheme.—A.P.

TRIBUTE TO WORK OF INDIAN HIGH COURTS

Dr. Sapru Anxious To Strengthen Their Position

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A striking tribute to the work of High Courts in India was paid by Dr. Sapru, speaking at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee this afternoon during the discussion on the Supreme Court. He said that if there was one institution established in British India by British rule, of which the people could be proud, it was the High Courts. They were institutions to which the people looked for protection of their lives, safety, honour and freedom.

Dr. Sapru emphasised that he was anxious to do everything possible to strengthen the position of the High Courts, and said that he considered that the time had come for the revision of the Statute providing that one-third of the Judges must be Barristers, and one third members of the Civil Service. Henceforward the Judges should be recruited from the legal profession or Judicial Service.

Discussing the Supreme Court, Dr. Sapru sounded a warning against allowing it to become merely a court of criminal appeal.

Sir Mahomed Shafi, earlier concluding his morning's speech, reviewed the functions of the Supreme Court, the seat of which he thought should be Delhi.

The Committee adjourned till noon to-morrow. Informal discussion on Finance will precede the sitting.—Reuter's R.T.C. Special

FEDERAL FINANCE

Sir S. Hoare Interviews Delegates

LONDON, October 20.

After the adjournment of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee in the afternoon, the Secretary of State, interviewed, in the India Office, the leading delegates with a view to formulating definite proposals regarding the adoption of the Financial Committee's Report with special reference to the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry which Sir Akbar Hydari is strongly urging. There have been several informal discussions in that connection between Sir A. Hydari on one side, and Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Sapru, Pandit Malaviya and other British Indian delegates on the other. The Secretary of State in the evening saw Sir A. Hydari and the representatives of the other groups later on. It is understood that a definite scheme will be placed before the meeting of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee to-morrow.—Reuter's R.T.C. Special.

RAJPIPLA STATE'S PARSI DEWAN

Address By The Parsi Community

(From A Corresvondent)

RAJPIPLA, Oct. 19.

A large and representative gathering of the Parsi community was held recently at Rajpipla to congratulate Mr. Pherozshah Dhunjishah Kothawala, B.A., LL.B., on his appointment as Dewan of the Rajpipla State. Mr. Kothawala was first Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja from 1916 to 1927, when he was made a Naib Dewan. He has been now made Dewan in appreciation of his long and meritorious services to the State. A large number of officials and well-known citizens also attended the gathering. Mr. Burjor Aga, Civil Engineer, read the congratulatory address in which Mr. Kothawala's services to the State were eulogised.

Mr. Kothawala, in thanking the Parsi community for presenting him with the address, said, he was connected with the State for the last forty years, and, therefore, could well claim to be a citizen of Rajpipla. It was very gratifying, he said, the Parsi community was enjoying peace and contentment in the Rajpipla State, under the able statesmanship of H. H. the Maharaja. He hoped with the co-operation of the officials and non-officials, he would carry on the administration to the peace and prosperity of all the subjects of Rajpipla State.

The address was then presented encased in a silver casket, and Mr. and Mrs. Kothawala were garlanded by Mrs. Nadirshah Contractor.

Plea For Restoration Of Berar To Nizam

The Secretary, Majlis-e-Ali Berar, Ellicpur City, has sent a rable to the President, R. T. C. stating that the Majlis strongly opined that the restoration of Berar to H. E. Highness the Nizam would undoubtedly tend to the stability of and reposing of confidence in the British Government and that a just demand and legitimate claim should not at all be made subsidiary to and dependent on the opinion and consent of others. It further states that Berar public was not consulted at the time of its cession as it was a State affair.

NEWES IN BRIEF

Constantinople—Further evidence of the emancipation of Turkish women is afforded by their presence for the first time at a semi-official Balkan Conference at which problems of vital importance to the Balkan countries will be discussed. All six Balkan States are represented.—Reuter.

London—The Union Rugby Northern Union Rudes, in Yorkshire Cup second round. Dewsbury lost to Hull by five points to nine.—Reuter.

Jerusalem—The London-India airmail passed through Palestine for the first time on Tuesday, the seaplane landing safely on the Sea of Galilee at 4-30 p.m.—Reuter.

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